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FIVE CENTS A COPY

RAIL CENTER AT MONTREAL IS UNDER WAY

$50,000,000 Central Terminal Will Give Employment to Thousands

PROVIDES CHANGES IN CITY'S CONTOURS

New Station Will Facilitate Traffic Movement—Expected to Bring New Business

By JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—On a big table in the directors' room of the Canadian National Railways here a sage-green and ivory model of the $50,000,000 terminal project now under construction is set up on a street-plan of the city. In its orderly arrangement, with the great terminal and office building as the axis for a network of traffic lines, underpasses and viaducts, is bound up a timely guaranty of employment for thousands of men, as well as a complete, long-needed change in the contours of the city.

The terminal plan, so called, was a long time being talked about. Now the job is under way. For each of five years $10,000,000 will be spent in the completion of its details. A week hence 100 men will be employed on a site which last week gave employment to five men.

In a month the half-dozen men who are now engaged in working seven power shovels will have opened up work for from 1000 to 1500 men. Already at the places where 15 trucks are dumping material thrown up by the power shovels, 10 to 15 men, working two shifts a day, are spreading the material.

Era of Prosperity Heralded

Two hundred and fifty men are demolishing buildings that lie in the path of the excavations necessary to run lines from the outer fringes of the city into the new terminal site. Men are working to change sewers and to pick up city and tramway lines. A thousand men already have been put to work as a direct result of the dissipation of the last constructional and franchise conflicts between the city government and the railroad company; and in a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Empire Parley Is Planned for Canadian Capital

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is planned to hold a special Imperial Economic Conference next year at Ottawa to thresh out final details of a plan for empire coöperation in trade, agriculture, and industry which the Premiers of the British Dominions have been discussing here for the past few weeks.

In the meanwhile the existing Imperial Economic Committee, a permanent body sitting in London, is to be reorganized and given enlarged powers with a view of developing inter-imperial trade. While the Imperial Conference has not yet completed its study of these questions, it is understood it has decided that the quota for dominion wheat and dairy products, etc., is a feasible proposition, but that there has not been sufficient time at the disposal of the conference to explore all legislative and other changes which would be necessary before such a system could be brought into operation.

Hence the proposal to have another meeting next year as suggested by R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, at the outset of the conference. It is probable, however, that the Ottawa meeting would not be attended by Prime Ministers but by economic experts and ministers of trade of the various countries concerned.

In the meanwhile the London Imperial Conference is nearing the end of its labors. Indeed Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog has booked his passage home for Nov. 14, and though he may have to postpone his departure another week, the final session cannot be long delayed, owing to the fact that the British delegates are shortly to be engaged in the round table conference on India.

Apart from economic questions, the chief outstanding issue is the right to appeal to the Privy Council in London, which hitherto has belonged to every citizen whether in the Dominions or at home. The British Government has acknowledged that if a dominion wants to abolish this right it can do so, but certain practical difficulties have arisen in regard to the Irish Free State, owing to the fact that the appeal is authorized both by the Irish Constitution and by the treaty with Great Britain. As the proviso was inserted mainly to preserve the rights of Irish loyalists, there might be some difficulty in persuading the British Parliament to consent to the change.

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Montreal Solves Transportation Problem

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Left—Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways, Examining Model of $50,000,000 Central Terminal at Montreal. Right—Architect's Sketch of Terminal Project.

Conciliation of Afridi Tribesmen by Roads Promoted by British

Sharp Cleavage of Opinion Shown on Development of Indian Program

Cessation of Raids Around Peshawar Sought by Peaceful Means

By EVERARD COTES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A sharp cleavage of European as well as Indian opinion has developed in connection with the round table conference, all the members of which are now assembled here.

On one side 200 British missionaries including representatives of the Churches of England and Scotland, also Baptists, Wesleyans and Congregationalists working in India, have issued a manifesto referring to the nationalist agitation and declaring that the determining factor in laying down the lines for India's future government should be the "wishes of the people of India."

On the other side a number of well-informed and disinterested Europeans, who have retired after long careers in India, where they have had the friendliest relations with its diverse peoples, express strong views as to the caution necessary in the advance that is being made toward home rule.

Lord Meston, lately Governor of the United Provinces, for example, in commending the proposed establishment of a United States of India, declares such a consummation can only be attained if in its initial stages there is maintained a strong central government under British control. Anything else Lord Meston likens to "flinging into deep water a child who is being taught to swim."

More Than Promise Needed

Sir Louis Stuart, lately Chief Justice of Lucknow, takes a similar line. Sir Louis insists upon the need for making the new constitution proof against attacks by one Indian community upon another. "Mere assertions," he says, "that leaders will do their best to make their followers more reasonable won't do. These as-

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Brazil Recognized by Four Powers

BERLIN (AP)—The German minister at Rio de Janeiro has been instructed to inform the new Brazilian Government of its recognition by Germany.

The German recognition assumed particular interest because of the incident of Oct. 25, when shots were fired at the German steamship Baden while leaving Rio de Janeiro harbor, causing many deaths.

In political circles it was assumed that Berlin's recognition of the new Government would mean an early settlement of the Baden incident.

The United States, Great Britain, Japan and Germany, among the big powers, have now recognized the new Brazilian Government.

FIRM PEACE BONDS WITH CANADA URGED

United States and Canada should not let anything come between them in the movement to abolish war and uplift humanity, the Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher declared in his sermon on "Our Canadian Neighbors," at the Canadian and Armistice Day service at Tremont Temple, Nov. 9.

Prof. Roy Davis, president of the Boston Canadian Club, also spoke at the meeting. He called for the promotion of friendship bonds between the United States and Canada. Dr. Brougher urged that the United States and Canada lead in the world peace movement.

AVERAGE STATE TAX RATE DROPS $1.31 IN 5 YEARS

Survey Shows Nine-Cent Decrease in Year—Chelsea High

Massachusetts' average municipal tax rate has dropped $1.31 over a five-year period, it is shown in a survey announced by the Massachusetts Associated Industries, Nov. 10, based on reports from 355 towns and cities.

While this year's figure of $28.23 is only 9 cents lower than the 1929 average, similar small reductions with each successive year since 1926 have brought about the substantial decrease from the 1926 average of $29.54, the report reveals.

Reductions in rates were made this year in 160 cities and towns, varying from 20 cents to $18.65 per $1000 valuation. On the other hand, 169 municipalities increased their rates from 20 cents to $15.80. In 26 towns and cities the 1929 and 1930 rates were identical.

By raising its tax rate to $54.80, an increase of $15.80 over 1929, Blackstone is reported as taking its place at the top of the list of towns with high tax rates.

That 186 of the 355 towns and cities reduced their rates this year is taken by tax authorities as indicating a general desire by municipal authorities to curb extravagant tendencies.

Of the 39 cities in the State, Holyoke's $22.20 rate was the lowest and Gardner's $25 next to lowest, Boston was twentieth with a rate of $30.80. Chelsea's $39.60 rate was the highest.

To assist towns and cities to efficiently prune their budgets as an inducement to industrial and residential locations, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts recommended the inculcation of modern and businesslike methods by analyses of local valuation policies, exhaustive surveys designed to unearth means of enhancing local revenues by readjustments of municipal fees, and formation of finance commissions.

To encourage additional capital outlay by existing local industrial and commercial enterprises, to attract new manufacturing and business units, tax consciousness must be aroused to reflect intelligent appropriations, the association pointed out.

Austrian Fascists Elect Only Eight to Parliament, While Socialists Get 72

VIENNA (AP)—The Fascist Heimwehr, which for the past five weeks has been making a determined campaign to enter the Austrian Parliament in strength, gained only eight seats in the general elections Nov. 9. The Socialists increased their strength, obtaining 72 mandates.

The Christian Social Party, which previously had controlled the central Government, fell from 73 seats to 66, while Dr. Johann Schober, Vienna police president and formerly Chancellor, obtained 19 seats with his National Economic bloc, thus gaining the balance of power.

Although the Fascists have expressed their contempt for Parliament and have been threatening a dictatorship, it is believed that in view of their poor showing they will permit the present Cabinet to be dissolved, giving up the two posts now held by Fascists, and rely upon Dr. Schober to keep a balance between the Heimwehr and the Socialists.

It is not expected that the Christian Socials will try to govern as a minority group and that Dr. Ignaz Seipel, their leader, instead probably will use his best efforts to persuade Dr. Schober to enter the Cabinet and support a Christian Social government. In such a case, it is likely that Karl Vaugoin, Chancellor, will resign, since it was he who brought about the overthrow of the Schober Cabinet several months ago.

Dr. Schober's success also will keep him in the presidency of the police from which the Fascists had been determined to bar him because of his opposition to the Fascist plan of a march on Vienna and to shut up Parliament, replacing it by a Fascist dictatorship.

What Shall Be the Status of India?

THE Round Table Conference in London will discuss this pressing question. The Christian Science Monitor will cover the conference expertly and comprehensively.

Everard Cotes, for 25 years a press correspondent at Delhi, Simla and Calcutta, will report the daily proceedings.

Edward Thompson, well-known writer on India, will write a weekly commentary on the conference.

Opinion in India on the conference discussions will be interpreted by Alexander Inglis, the Monitor's special correspondent in India. The first articles on the conference will appear

Wednesday

American Cities Taking Lead in Stabilization of Employment

Rallying Call for Coöperation of States and Nation Sounded at Cleveland Convention of National Municipal League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—A call for national, state and municipal officials throughout the United States to set up permanent organizations for the stabilization of employment was sounded by city managers, mayors and other municipal officials who met here Nov. 10 in the opening session of the annual governmental conference of the National Municipal League.

The city officials recognized almost unanimously that the city is the most important unit of government in the stabilization of employment. They declared that all the cities of the country, acting in unison, could establish a force for the stabilization of employment far greater than could be exerted by national and state authorities. They held, however, that for a complete solution of the problem of employment, nation, state and city must coöperate to the fullest extent.

Col. C. O. Sherrill, former city manager of Cincinnati, recommended that President Hoover organise a permanent committee for stabilization of employment and industry, and that a similar civic committee be set up by the governor of each of the 48 states and by the mayors and managers of every city.

Coördination of Interests

He said in that way, with all these committees coördinating, employment, purchasing power, production and consumption could be stabilized in times of prosperity and that in periods of business recession the full resources of the entire country would be organized and ready to be thrown into the communities where they would be most needed.

It was also proposed by Colonel Sherrill that the national committee for the stabilization of employment and industry be composed of national leaders of production, distribution, labor, education, social services and members of the President's Cabinet. He said the members of the Cabinet might well be the Secretary of the Treasury to represent the Federal Reserve Board, and the nation's banking and construction interests; the Secretary of Labor, to represent the Government's labor interests; the Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the farming interests, and the Secretary of Commerce, to represent the Government's commercial interests.

"A permanent executive secretary might well be employed by the committee and paid by the Government, with a research and clerical staff."

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German Wages to Be Lowered by 8 Per Cent

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The decision of the special committee of arbitration to lower the wages of the Berlin metal workers by 3 per cent on Nov. 17 and by another 5 per cent on Jan. 19 is the first concrete step in the German industries' endeavor to lower the cost of production, so as to be able to underbid all other nations in the world's markets and in the Government's endeavor to fight unemployment.

This decision is expected to act as a signal for similar wage cuts all over Germany. It will also be used by the Government to increase its pressure on butchers, bakers, milkmen, and countless other categories of retail store owners to lower their prices.

It is realized here quite clearly that the already dangerous radicalisation of the masses—that is their flight to the Communists and to the Fascists—will assume grave proportions if the lowering of salaries and wages is not followed immediately by the lowering of prices.

But the retail store owners are little inclined to give in, pointing to what they regard as the far too high profits of the intermediate trade between the producers and themselves. The Government, too, will have to exercise very great pressure on industry to lower prices on the home market, as these are bound up and rigidly fixed in many instances by cartel agreements.

Already the Nationalists are telling the workmen that their wage cut is the outcome of reparation payments. But even the government organ, Germania, speaks very plainly of the "egoism" in some sections of industry and its price and cartel policy which is "contrary to economic ideas."

BERLIN (AP)—The total number of unemployed in Germany on Oct. 31 was 3,253,000, an increase of 136,000 during October. The number receiving relief increased 92,000 during the same period to 2,072,000.

INDIAN CAVES GIVE UP ANCIENT RELICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—While exploring a series of caves in a wild area about 125 miles southeast of here, Fred Pine of Las Vegas, Nev., uncovered a collection of Indian relics, including baskets, three woven water bottles, two bows, a quiver of arrows, an old Spanish blunderbuss with funnel shaped muzzle, a large water jug and a cone-shaped water cooler.

The walls of one cave were covered with painted hieroglyphics. In another cave Pine found the walls completely lined with pitch. The caves all appear to be natural cavities with their contents inclosed by a stone wall. Most of the relics are said to be of very ancient manufacture.

Six-Year Naval Plan Presented in Tokyo

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo

A NEW naval program totaling 375,000,000 yen (about $186,000,000) and covering the six-year term of the London Naval Treaty has taken definite form as the result of a compromise between Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Minister of the Navy, and Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance.

The compromise of Ministers Abo and Inouye will be submitted to the Cabinet Nov. 11 and its adoption is considered probable. The program is designed to give to Japan the maximum tonnage and efficiency permitted by the London pact.

Prince of Japan Displays Skill in Press Ethics

Smiles Away Questions on Boston Address Until Time for Release

A small round man, a Japanese of noble family who is sometimes called "the democratic aristocrat," stood at the news stand in the Copley-Plaza in Boston early on Nov. 10 buying brightly tinted postcard views of Boston.

At 7:25 Prince Iyesato Tokugawa had got off a train from New York to stay over night as guest of the Japan Society.

A reporter broke in, asking for a word with him, and his face became a rosette of evasive smiles, and he said, "Yes, but how do you know I am Prince Tokugawa?"

The reporter said, uneasily, "I have been told," and he said, generously, "Ah, very well; you shall come up with me and we shall talk; but first I must buy these; and will you just wait, where it is comfortable and pleases you?"

And so he turned back to the little rack of pictures of the State House, and Faneuil Hall, and Bunker Hill Monument, and the Public Garden, and said to the girl at the stand, "Which paper leads your city in the morning?" and she answered him, a little doubtfully, "And which paper leads in the afternoon, and which of them is Republican and which is Democrat?" and, staring, she dropped the coin that had passed from his hand to hers.

Searching for Room 531

Then, when he had said to the desk clerk, "What room am I in?" the Japanese and the reporter went on a hunt for 531 down a long, dim corridor whose rooms seemed numbered with anything but 531.

But a younger Japanese appeared, soundlessly like a shadow, and indicated a door, murmuring with little smiles, and unlocked it, and bowed carefully. And Prince Tokugawa going in, looked first at one chair, and then another, and another, and yet another, saying of each in turn, "Sit there, if you will," and, "Or, no, this is better," until the little voyage across the room became rather like the story of the Three Bears, ending at last in a big fat chair by the window.

"Well?" he said, looking suddenly very like a Prince of an ancient house. "What must I say to you?"

Although he has been in the United States four times the Prince has not been in Boston before. He is the present head of the Tokugawa family which established its dynasty in 1603 with the accession of Iyeyasu Tokugawa to the shogunate. From that time until 1867, the shogunate exercised the de facto sovereignty in Japan, though remaining in theory subordinate to the Mikado. The revolution of 1867 swept away the fact of the shogunate, restoring the Mikado's supreme authority.

Upholding Family Tradition

During his régime Iyeyasu Tokugawa controlled all military and civil administration in the realm, and his dominion brought the people both prosperity and happiness, conditions which his descendants studiously

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Do-X in England for Ocean Flight

CALSHOT, Eng. (AP) — The giant German air liner Do-X completed the second leg of its flight to the United States Nov. 10, landing at the Calshot airport at 3:37 p. m. (10:37 a. m. eastern standard time).

The huge passenger ship came down on the waters off Calshot after making a four-hour trip from Amsterdam where it had been waiting for favorable weather conditions for the past week. A crew of 17 and 23 passengers were aboard.

The flying boat completed in fine style its flight of approximately 325 miles above the waters of the North Sea and the English Channel from Amsterdam preliminary to the projected transatlantic hop.

AMMEL CIRCLES SHIP OFF HONDURAS COAST

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Tropical radio station here reported, Nov. 10, that the United Fruit Company's steamer Tivives sighted Capt. Roy W. Ammel's Panama-bound plane off the northwest coast of Honduras at 9:25 a. m., E. S. T.

The message reporting the sighting of the plane said the pilot, who is attempting a nonstop flight from New York City to the Panama Canal Zone, circled the Tivives.

HOOVER ACTS TO ACCEPT AID OF OPPOSITION

Will Ask Congress to Vote Funds for Relief of Unemployed

ALSO WILL PROPOSE DROUGHT LOAN PLAN

Democratic Offer Answered; Funds Are in Addition to Present $500,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The declaration on Nov. 7 by seven Democratic national leaders that they viewed their party's victory at the recent elections as an opportunity for constructive coöperation with the Administration program for early economic relief, was promptly answered by President Hoover and Republican leaders with concrete proposals.

The day following the Democratic announcement, President Hoover let it be known that as an unemployment relief measure he will ask Congress, which convenes within a few weeks, to make special emergency appropriations, for an as yet undetermined amount, to expedite numerous public construction projects.

Also, the President will recommend that money be loaned to farmers in the drought areas on easy terms so that they may be able to purchase seeds and fertilizer.

The emergency appropriation will be sought as an addition to the $500,000,000 already appropriated this fiscal year for public buildings, river and harbor projects, army and navy structures and the like. How large a special fund will be requested is not yet known.

Authorized Works to Be Basis

The amount, it was said, at the White House, will be determined on the basis of authorized public works for which preliminary technical preparations have been or can be completed.

What the President desires, it was explained, is to get an early start on federal projects which Congress has authorized, but for which money ordinarily would not be appropriated until later.

No specific work was mentioned by the President, but a Washington project can be cited as an example of what the President has in mind. At the last session of Congress, a bill was enacted authorizing construction of a $4,000,000 addition to the city post office. The bill, however, simply "authorized" the expenditure of $4,000,000; it did not appropriate that sum.

If the plans can be prepared in time it is possible part of the emergency fund will be used to start work on the post office addition much earlier than was contemplated. The result would be additional jobs for mechanics and laborers here.

The program of expansion is expected to cover almost all departments of the Government, most of which already have expedited all work possible under current appropriations.

The Treasury Department, the largest dispenser of public funds for building projects, has under way works totaling almost $200,000,000 under congressional authorization for a $500,000,000 building program.

Work Hurried Along

Work has been expedited in every way possible, it has been stated repeatedly at the architect's office. Plans for buildings of a total value of $125,000,000 have been assigned to private architects so they might be completed more quickly than would be possible by using only the drafting staff of the Government.

The statement issued late Nov. 8 at the White House on the President's behalf, regarding his plans, reads as follows:

"The President announced today that the Administration had decided to recommend to Congress a special emergency appropriation to be applied to the further intensification of public works, public buildings and other forms of federal construction which are already authorized by Congress but for which no appropriations would normally be made until later periods; and, further, to recommend the provision of a 'seed loan' assistance to farmers in the drought area.

"It will be remembered that the appropriations for federal construction were greatly increased upon the President's recommendation by the last Congress as aid to employment during the current year. The departments were also authorized to undertake necessary technical preparation for future construction work which was authorized but not appropriated for.

Increased to $500,000,000

"As a result of appropriations available during the present fiscal year, the construction work of all kinds in the Federal Government will be increased to a total exceeding $500,000,000. The emergency appropriations that will be requested will be in the nature of an addition to this already enlarged program and will be in anticipation of such construction work as would normally have taken place a year or two hence.

"The necessary technical preparation has been under way for some months and has now been advanced so that the programs can be further expanded for emergency purposes. The precise amount for the emergency appropriation has not yet been decided upon but will be determined on a basis of authorized works for which the preliminary technical preparation has been or can be completed.

"The whole purpose is to provide further employment during the forth-

coming year upon works of ultimate necessity."

Immediately following the President's announcement, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, let it be known that army equipment, cots and blankets, would be available to relieve the needs of the jobless. Mr. Hurley personally wired Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois, offering the loan of such equipment to be used throughout his State.

Watson Approves Offer

From James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, on Nov. 10, came a hearty acceptance of the Democratic proposal for coöperation. Mr. Watson declared he accepted the statement in "full faith."

The Republican floor leader, in his prepared remarks, did not pass up the occasion to make a few critical political reflections concering his opponents, observing, "I could, of course, indulge in criticism at the obvious political propaganda which accompanies their public assurances," but on the whole expressed himself well satisfied and willing to coöperate.

"It is obviously the duty of Republican members to coöperate," Mr. Watson said. "The two parties are practically equally divided in the Congress. It may be that the Republicans have a majority in the lower House. The very evenness of division between the two parties is without parallel in our history. It represents a legislative victory neither for the Democrats nor the Republicans.

"But be this as it may we are faced with a national situation where the only patriotic solution lies in coöperative action and I welcome it and I am sure that my colleagues will welcome it also."

Chicago's Jobless Total Lower Than Estimated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Preliminary results of Chicago's unemployment registration on Nov. 8 showed the number of unemployed to be considerably less than estimated, with between 80,000 and 85,000 persons registering. The city's unemployment total has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 200,000.

Less than one-third of the registrants, or about 24,000, asked for immediate relief, and these cards will be turned over without delay to the committee in charge of this phase of the work.

The total estimate was arrived at after all but 30 of the 352 public schools through which the registration was taken had reported their totals. This count revealed a registration of 75,000, and George F. Getz, chairman of the commission, assumed the total would be increased about 10 per cent, when all cards were in.

Some 7000 volunteers from the public school service, including principals, teachers and clerks, volunteered their services for the day.

So much publicity has been given to the registration that members of the commission believe the results will be reliable, although in other cities, it was said, this has not always been the case. At the Detroit registration, 90,000 persons reported themselves out of work, but labor experts, it was said, have held that Detroit's unemployment is more acute than Chicago's.

While the registration was being conducted plans were going ahead under the leadership of Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank for a drive for clothing, and Dec. 1 was set as the date on which the drive is to begin. Coöperation has been given to the committee on all sides, and the valuable help offered so far has come from the Goodwill Industries, Inc., the officials of which have volunteered to take complete charge of collecting clothing gathered in various parts of the city.

Construction in South Greater Than in 1929

A RECORD year for construction in the southern United States is indicated in figures just published covering 10 months' activities. The total value of contracts awarded is shown already to have exceeded $814,000,000, an amount $28,000,000 greater than that for the entire year 1929.

There is reported much work in sight at present and this, following a sharp increase in awards in October, is expected to bring the 1930 total above that of the previous record year, which was 1926.

Program Is Advanced by Indiana Commission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A program to relieve unemployment in Indiana has been advanced by a commission of leaders appointed by Harry G. Leslie, Governor. Two hundred industrial, business and labor executives have been in session to work out a program.

The executive committee meeting of the commission set four major objectives in the program: To take over organization of subcommittees in each of the 92 counties of the State; to plan a definite program for the county committees; to make the state and county organizations job-finding units and not charity-dispensing groups, and to interest all Indiana utilities in the Insull program of advancing construction work to provide winter employment.

Representatives of both Labor and Capital agreed that charity would not solve the problem facing Indiana.

"My people do not want charity; they want jobs," Adolph J. Fritz, secretary of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, said.

John E. Frederic of Kokomo, president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, said, "The problem must be solved by letting every man employ as many as he can afford and not by giving out doles."

The 1931 Indiana Highway Commission program of road building will be advanced as far as possible, Elmer W. Stout, president of the Fletcher American National Bank, and chairman of the Governor's commission, stated. Lewis Taylor, vice-president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, said the highway commission program would help stricken areas in southern Indiana, as farmers will be given preference there in work on the roads.

Governor Leslie insisted that the present wage scale be maintained.

Group to Coördinate New York Relief Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Appointment of a committee of 100, to be known as the Welfare Council Coördinating Committee, to unify the many programs for improving the employment situation here, was announced Nov. 9 by Homer Folks, chairman of the executive committee of the council. Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of the State, will head the new committee.

Although the new organization will not raise funds itself, it will coöperate with the city authorities, the Emergency Employment Committee and other fund-raising, relief-rendering, and job-finding agencies. Mr. Smith has called a meeting of the entire committee for Nov. 11, together with representatives of all groups engaged in relief work.

The organizations the activities of which are to be coördinated through the central group, include 34 private relief agencies, the Department of Public Welfare, the Board of Child Welfare, 14 private agencies providing lodgings and care for the homeless, the municipal lodging house, 32 non-profit-making employment agencies, including the municipal and state bureaus, various emergency organizations, the Salvation Army and other organizations conducting bread lines, and associations of churches, ministers, lodges, civic bodies, luncheon clubs, settlements and similar welfare groups.

Mr. Folks summarized the purpose of the coördinating group under three heads. The most important duty, he said, is to organize all of the public and private relief activities of the city so as to provide food, shelter and clothing for those who need it. The second is the stimulation of work activities through the promotion of public works, by urging against layoffs, by encouraging the employment of additional personnel, by publicity aimed at providing odd jobs and short-time work.

The third duty, he said, is to keep the public reliably informed of the situation at frequent intervals. Unwise publicizing of poverty, he declared, is harmful not alone to those who receive aid, but to the community.

Normal Buying Urged at Chicago Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Normal buying for normal needs, rather than fitful spending or fearful hoarding, is the doctrine indorsed by representatives of Chicago's leading commercial and industrial organizations. These groups are now participating in a series of conferences, under auspices of the Metropolitan District Trade Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"Normal buying by those with a steady income will steady business and cut unemployment," a conference statement said. "Hoarding of idle money does no one any good. Commodity prices are down. The cost of living is less. Normal buying now for normal needs should be the deliberate program of all but the unemployed."

Women Urged to Stay Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to community leaders to counsel young women against leaving their hometown to seek employment in the city during the present period of unemployment, was issued here by Miss Henrietta Roelofs, national secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association work in rural communities, on Nov. 10. Many such out-of-town applicants are unacquainted with the situation, Miss Roelofs said, and come financially unprepared.

MORGAN MEMORIAL WANTS HOUSE GOODS

An appeal for additional "Good Will bags" is being made by the Morgan Memorial to meet present unemployment conditions which, it is reported, are overtaxing this organization. Fred. C. Moore, treasurer of the Morgan Memorial, states that one, full, "Good Will bag," will provide employment for 30 people.

In these bags, which will be sent to anyone, may be placed almost anything in household goods except furniture. All types of waste material can be reclaimed at the Morgan Memorial, providing employment for hundreds of those otherwise on the unemployed list, according to Mr. Moore, who says that out of this waste material hundreds of thousands of dollars are distributed to needy persons each year.

POLICE ARREST 133 IN WEEK-END DRIVE

One of the most successful week-end drives by Boston police on liquor resorts since Eugene C. Hultman became commissioner, resulted in 116 arrests for drunkenness, 21 raids on alleged speakeasies, and 17 arrests for other gambling law violations, figures turned in Nov. 9 by Michael H. Crowley, disclosed.

The police surprised several resorts and seized more than 60 gallons of liquor at one location in the Hanover Street Station district. Capt. John M. Anderson of Dedham Street Station had three squads operating successfully. In the LaGrange Street section a dozen Chinese were arrested for gambling.

CITIES TO LEAD IN STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Colonel Sherrill said. "I also suggest that a similar civic committee be created by each Governor, with a state-paid executive secretary and a staff chosen by the committee. I suggest that similar civic committees in each local community having identical interests be called together by the executive of the principal city of the area, with a permanent secretariat provided in the welfare department of such city.

"A complete coördination at all times of America's tremendous resources of man power, producing power, buying power, financial power and governmental power will go far toward the complete stabilization of industry and employment, with a corresponding increase of human happiness in every home in our country."

Detroit's Measures Explained

Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit, under whose supervision a large employment committee has been organized in that city, explained the emergency measures that have been undertaken in Detroit to relieve the present stress of unemployment, describing the citizens' unemployment committee, the public work undertaken by the city, and the efforts being made to distribute employment over as wide a base as possible.

Almost all speakers participating in the employment discussion agreed that the policy of large governmental public works in times of unemployment is the soundest way in which governmental units can act to stabilize employment. A number urged that cities budget their improvement projects in such a way that a number of large projects can be held in abeyance until such time as employment in private industry drops. Then, it was argued, public work can take up the slack occasioned in private work.

Colonel Sherrill described the permanent organization in Cincinnati for the stabilization of employment and industry and pointed out that salient features of this organization have been adopted by the state government of Ohio and by the national organizations working to relieve the stress of the present unemployment.

500 Attend Conference

Approximately 500 municipal officials and students of local government came to Cleveland for this year's conference. They are the men and women who believe in government as a field of research rather than as an expression of political thought. The organizations represented have sponsored many of the most progressive policies yet adopted in municipal government, including the city manager plan of city government, the municipal budget, city planning and the proportional representation system of voting.

Seven organizations are participating in the conference—the National Municipal League, Governmental Research Association, National Association of Civic Secretaries, Proportional Representation League, American Legislators' Association, Ohio Municipal League and the Ohio State Conference on City Planning.

A wide representation of men and women interested in improvement of local government is in attendance at the conference, including newly elected members of several state Legislatures, business men, professors, city managers, city councilmen, budget experts, county officials, officers of Chambers of Commerce and other organizations.

Many subjects of intense interest to students of local government are scheduled for consideration, including the city's part in preventing unemployment, advantages and disadvantages of the city manager plan, pensions and retirement systems, more scientific city planning, municipal indebtedness, street railway administration, growth of public expenditures and other similar subjects.

SHARP CLEAVAGE OF OPINION SHOWN ON INDIAN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

sertions have been made for years and disturbances have continued."

Colonel Haksar and Sir Albion Banerji, representing the great Indian states of Kashmir and Gwalior, respectively, have meanwhile put out statements entirely sympathetic to the advance but indicating that progress must in any case be gradual. The former, while advocating a system of federating Indian states with British Indian provinces on a basis of "coequal partnership" and with a judiciary to settle disputes among constituent elements, points out that agreement among the Indians must be the first step.

Sir Albion is equally impatient against allowing controversy as to the extent of the advance contemplated to interfere with practical steps in the direction indicated. "There is no question whatever," he says, "of the British leaving India, and the round table conference that has been summoned has for its consideration a policy of coöperation. Then why lay so much emphasis on what is not subject to discussion at the present moment?"

Great Federal System

In this connection James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, makes a number of constructive recommendations. "Unless all lessons of history and contemporary experience have ceased to apply," Mr. Garvin says, "the Indian revolution is drifting to catastrophe. And this can be prevented only by framing a great federal system with the strongest executive of its kind in the world."

Mr. Garvin looks to the United States and to Germany for precedents in establishing such a body. The central executive, he says, ought, as in the United States, to be irremovable for a fixed term of years. He would support this executive by a federal council, including representatives of princes as well as the autonomous provinces in British India, and would also make the constitution such that it would be changed hereafter only by concurrent decision in the federal council of three-fourths of the representatives of British India and three-fourths of the princes voting separately.

BOSTON SOCIETY'S CENTENARY

The Boston Society of Natural History, the second oldest institution of its kind in the country, will celebrate its one hundredth milestone Nov. 18 at the museum on Berkeley Street. Prof. Julian Huxley, biologist and writer, will speak on "Natural History and Biological Science." William M. Wheeler, author of "Demons of the Dust," will speak on "What Is Natural History?"

BUILD SUBWAYS TO AID JOBLESS, PHELAN URGES

Extensions Are Sought on Huntington, East Boston and Somerville Lines

Immediate action on proposed extensions of Boston's subway system down Huntington Avenue and to Day Square, East Boston, and Davis Square, Somerville, as well as proposed rapid transit facilities as far north as Lynn, were urged by James J. Phelan, chairman of the state unemployment committee, Nov. 10, in a letter to Henry I. Harriman, another member of the committee, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Mr. Phelan pointed out that these projects have been in the process of formation for some time and because of the unemployment, the low construction costs and the growing needs of the traveling public, he thought that now was the time to take action on them.

All uncertainty as to the public's stand on the question of Elevated control and operation was removed in the last balloting, and the way is now open to improve the rapid transit facilities, he said.

He proposed that the board of trustees file its suggestions for legislation on rapid transit improvement at once, in order that no time will be lost when the Legislature meets in January.

Only a few years ago, Mr. Phelan went on, a complete survey of needed rapid transit improvements was made and presented to the Legislature, but these items, he pointed out, have remained tabled. He recommended that investigation as to their advisability be started at once by the Elevated trustees.

The Huntington Avenue extension of the Boylston Street subway to a point as far south as Brookline Village has been encouraged persistently by Mayor James M. Curley, and, in a meeting of Elevated authorities not long ago, its construction was deemed advisable. But definite plans for going ahead on this project still await the action of the Legislature.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO MONTREAL STARTS

The longest continuous locomotive run in New England, 338 miles, was inaugurated Nov. 9 by the Boston & Maine Railroad when its crack "Red Wing" express, hauled by a powerful Pacific type passenger engine, made the run from Boston to Montreal.

The new through run follows one of 329 miles established last month by the Boston & Maine, Central Vermont and Canadian National Railways, which broke all previous records for continuous locomotive runs in New England. The through engine hauls have been established as a matter of railroad efficiency, and of railroad economy, according to the Boston & Maine.

Idealism and Imagination of Youth Called Path to Lasting World Peace

Faith in the integrity of other nations, and the practical ideals and imagination to promote this faith are the contributions which youth must make to establish the permanent peace of the world, Dr. Joseph B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of World Reconciliation, declared at a meeting of the Youth Congress of Greater Boston Nov. 9.

The Briand-Kellogg pact, in the opinion of Dr. Matthews, was the result of youthful imagination. He believes that the power of the idealistic imagination of youth will sweep away the barriers of military hindrances to peace. Thus through the youth of the world will a faith send its glow that shall bind all nations in the unity of brotherhood, as Dr. Matthews sees it.

Preliminary to this achievement the speaker named as essential the cementing of relations between races and the resulting elimination of race barriers. Not only must races in individual countries develop more of the community spirit of friendliness among themselves, he said, but the peoples and interests of all countries must be considered more as a unit.

The developments of natural science, which have practically annihilated distances and brought even the most distant countries within hail of each other by telephone or radio, or a day's journey by airplane, have at the same time brought about a new situation in the world that makes selfish interest impractical if not impossible, Dr. Matthews said.

Group discussions on peace, law enforcement, religious tolerance, and a "youth get-together," followed the address of Dr. Matthews.

Boston Drug Ring Broken by Agents

With the arrest of nearly a dozen drug smugglers in and about Boston, and the seizure of about $22,000 worth of narcotics, federal agents, working in coöperation with local police forces, announced on Nov. 10, that Boston is practically rid of a ring of drug operatives who purposed to make the city a port of entry for narcotics to be distributed in Buffalo and Chicago.

The federal undercover agents were said to have "cleaned up" in strict secrecy under the personal supervision of Roy A. Darling, federal acting deputy commissioner of narcotics. For two of the three weeks they operated they were unknown to local narcotic officials and police authorities.

From what could be learned from federal authorities, Nov. 10, there are several more arrests to be made of minor importance. Several of those now in custody are numbered among the country's most noted "narcotic criminals."

MT. HOLYOKE WINS SIXTH FLOWER PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke College greenhouses captured the Skinner trophy for the 12 best exhibition blooms of chrysanthemums for the sixth successive year at the annual fall flower show at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Dan Connor, grower of the chrysanthemums, now holds his second Skinner cup permanently. The first cup was awarded after being won three years in succession and title to the second was clinched at this show.

Nearly 2500 persons visited the flower show this year. The Massachusetts Agricultural College greenhouses were thrown open to the public for inspection during the exhibition.

Vermont Customs Seize Much Liquor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Efforts of the customs and border patrol officers under the direction of Harry C. Whitehill, collector, to curb the activities of rumrunners and other smugglers in the Vermont customs district during October resulted in the seizure of merchandise and vehicles valued at $7,712.98, and the confiscation of 22,000 bottles of prohibited liquors.

Included in the seizures for the month were 27 automobiles and one rowboat, all of which were taken from rumrunners while being used in smuggling contraband liquor. This is the largest number of automobiles seized in any one month this year, with the exception of July, when 37 cars were confiscated by Government officers.

The total number of violations of customs laws detected and handled during October was 300, seven of which were cases of failure of motorists to report to customs on entering the country, as required by law. Aggregate fines and penalties assessed and collected during the month amounted to $2105.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY MUST RAISE $12,000

A campaign to raise $12,000 is being undertaken by the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston in support of the series of 11 symphony concerts in Jordan Hall, which began Nov. 2. Francis H. Cummings, president of the organization, reports that unless the sum is raised the series cannot be completed.

According to Mr. Cummings, the aim of the People's Symphony Orchestra is to provide good music at nominal prices, and to fill in the gap which the Boston Symphony Orchestra "does not and should not fill."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Pert Little Bodies in Long Silk Coats Compete at Cocker Spaniel Dog Show

Cocker spaniel dogs from all over New England and more distant points were exhibited Nov. 10 at the Ninth Annual Specialty Show of the Cocker Spaniel Breeders' Club of New England, which opened in Horticultural Hall with 258 entrants.

Cute and cocky pups, most of them experiencing their first appearance before the public, occupied the first hours of the morning, and were judged by Mrs. A. R. Moffit of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Long, floppy ears, well clothed with silky hair, were prominent features of the cocker spaniels, who strutted their colors of coal black, cream white, orange and buff, in a manner of high dignity. Tails wagged ceaselessly as they were being groomed for their turn before the judges.

The exhibition of the Windsweep Kennels of Sharon, Conn., owned by Alice A. Dodsworth, included the showing of "My Own Today," for the first time, a cocker spaniel reputed to be one of the finest in the United States, and said to be worth nearly $5000.

Eleven entrants of Miss Rosaline Hayden were robed in green jackets and might have been a football team before the "game." Excitement ran high until the judges whistle called them into action. Discarded jackets revealed shining coats of silver black, white and orange hair.

The Blue Waters Kennels of Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., exhibited cocker spaniel dogs of a soft buff color. New Jersey was represented by an exhibition by the Sand Spring Farm Kennels and New York by the Little River Kennels, Cambridge, N. Y.

Allview Artemus and Allview Annazella, two spaniels from the Allview Kennels, Redland, Calif., represented the west coast and carried away the honors of "the most distant entrant in the show."

A dinner will be held at the club rooms tonight, following which there will be a parade of the champion at the Exhibition Hall. President O. B. Gilman will preside at the dinner. The show continues tomorrow with judging of Classes 16 to 30 at 10:30 a. m. with the annual meeting and election of officers in the afternoon. The parade of the first prize winner will take place at 9 p. m.

Worcester Tech's 'Yankee Scholarship' Won by Boy Who Built Swimming Pool

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Worcester Polytechnic Institute officials on Nov. 9 announced that its "Yankee ingenuity" scholarship for 1930-31 has been awarded to George Kalista, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kalista of 52 Edgemont Road, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Kalista are natives of Czechoslovakia, but have been residents of Springfield many years, their son having been born in that city 19 years ago. He attended the public schools of that city and was graduated from the Springfield Technical High School in 1929.

The scholarship was founded by Dr. Henry J. Fuller, an alumnus and trustee of Worcester Tech. It affords the winner $600 in his freshman and a bonus of $200 for his sophomore year if he qualifies for one of the regular scholarships awarded by the institute in his second year.

The scholarship was founded by Dr. Fuller to develop the old Yankee ingenuity which played such a conspicuous part in establishing the early fortunes of the country.

The winner is required to show a notable achievement from a poverty of material resources, practicality of end, and the intuitive nature of the ingenuity. He must be a native of New England and must have prepared for admission to Worcester Tech in a preparatory or high school of New England.

Mr. Kalista was awarded the scholarship for constructing a swimming pool in the woods near his home when he was 14 years of age by damming a brook. He showed much engineering ability and a lot of business acumen by getting several of his companions to do much of the heavy excavating work.

The award to Mr. Kalista was made by a board of judges composed of Dr. Henry J. Fuller, founder of the scholarship, Ralph E. Thompson of Boston, Edmund C. Mayo of Providence and Frederick H. Payne of Greenfield, Mass., Assistant Secretary of War.

AMUSEMENTS

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TACOMA STAYS PACE AHEAD OF POWER DEMAND

New Cushman Dam Supplies City, at Least for Time Being

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TACOMA, Wash.—Water-power resources have been developed here until now it is likely that a total of 194,000 horsepower of electrical current will be available in 1931 to supply the city with heat, light, and power.

The need for more current became apparent as far back as 1927 when the statement was made that a shortage would occur in 1930 unless steps were taken to increase the water power. This assertion came true even earlier than expected when on Dec. 18, 1929 the Navy Department permitted the airplane carrier Lexington to feed electrical current into Tacoma's municipal power system for 30 days.

The power coming from the present Cushman Dam, located 44 miles away in the Olympic Mountains, will be added to as time requires. Provision has been made for the installation of a third generator at the great dam.

For almost 37 years the citizens of this far western city have enjoyed their own light and water systems. That it has proved satisfactory is evidenced by the support accorded whenever the question of an addition comes up for approval.

Futility of Opposition Seen

In the beginning of their municipal venture, the proponents and opponents were almost equally divided on the question, but as time passed, the opponents saw the futility of further opposition to a policy proving so just and equable. Today, it would be difficult to find anyone making his home in Tacoma who does not speak with increasing pride of what "our light department" or "our water department" is doing.

It was as far back as 1892 that the last straw was laid upon the camel's back. A man received a water bill for $18, the charge against a private residence for one month. The recipient of this bill happened to be a man of some influence in the community.

This, coupled with the fact that Tacoma is located in a region abundantly supplied with good water, crystallized a movement that finally caused the change.

Of course such things do not take place over night. The sentiment against the company began, no doubt, in many little complaints. This is mentioned to show that sometimes even great movements start from very small beginnings.

Tacoma at this time was enjoying a phenomenal growth, a condition that seems to affect utility companies and their patrons differently. The special election in the spring of 1893 was hotly contested. Every effort was made to defeat the proposition but it carried by a small margin. The holdings of the private light and water company were purchased, and Tacoma with a population then of almost 50,000 was thus fairly launched upon a career of public ownership.

Improvements Planned

Beginning with this purchase, the city took hold of its new enterprise with all the zest of an experienced manager. Extensive improvements were planned even in the face of reduced rates. And all these years, Tacoma has enjoyed the distinction of doing things in an optimistic manner.

From 1893 to 1912, Tacoma grew so fast and the demand for light and power increased so rapidly, the "city fathers" were kept on the jump devising ways and means for meeting that demand. They would install a new dynamo, or negotiate with private power companies only to see their new source of supply pressed to its limit by the time they could perfect other arrangements. Never was it thought to turn a profit except to insure good business practice and pay off bonded indebtedness as soon as possible.

Early in 1909, a special election authorized the building of the first hydroelectric plant. This was built at La Grande, 32 miles southeast of the city. This project completed in 1912 at a cost of some $2,500,000 put the city a leap ahead of the demand for electrical current. With 32,000 h. p. units now to parcel out to its customers, the city builders thought to gain a breathing spell.

It was early foreseen by the majority, however, that the plant at La Grande could stem the tide of demand for only a time—a time that must be busily employed in preparation for the future.

By 1919 a number of likely sites had been considered for their hydroelectric possibilities. However, at Lake Cushman, 44 miles west in the Olympic Mountains, a survey had revealed that the outlet of this mountain lake offered peculiar advantages for a series of dams, stepping the water down and using it two or three times before reaching the level of the "Sound."

In 1919, a special election authorized a bond issue for purchasing this site, but before the dam could be completed an unprecedented demand arose in 1922 which necessitated the hasty construction and installation of a steam plant in the city with a capacity of 12,000 horsepower.

Shortage Still Foreseen

In March, 1926, the first current came over the line from Cushman Dam, thus increasing Tacoma's electric capital by 50,000 horsepower. Tacomans now began to think well of themselves and their adventures in big business. They had reached a position where their future expansion could be financed by general utility bonds, which adds nothing to the tax burden of the people. But scarcely had the first unit at Cushman got under way when it became apparent that there would be a shortage of electric energy by 1930 unless steps were taken at once leading to the construction of another unit.

Accordingly, a resolution was introduced in the City Council in December, 1927, to the effect that surveys be made and work begun as soon as practicable. A little later it was decided that another steam plant with a capacity of 25,000 horsepower should be erected within the city.

It is expected that by early spring of 1931 Tacoma will have available a total of 194,000 horsepower for commercial purposes.

In building some of Tacoma's hydroelectric plants, some notable engineering feats were achieved.

The transmission line from the Cushman Dam is 44 miles long. Just before coming into Tacoma, it crosses the "Narrows," a portion of Puget Sound. Bounded by steep cliffs, the "Narrows" is subject to swift, treacherous tide currents, making it impracticable to use submarine cables. It was necessary, then, to carry the conductors over this body of water in a clear span of 6344 feet.

The towers supporting the span rise 315 feet above the cliffs which are some 300 feet high themselves. The span rises approximately 900 feet above on either side and sags to 400 feet in the center. The Narrows span is believed to be the longest span length (by 1000 feet) in the world.

The tunnel from Dam No. 2 is 17 feet in diameter and 13,000 feet long terminating in an immense surge tank 64 feet high and 65 feet in diameter, from which the penstocks lead in a 400-foot drop to the turbines below.

EMPTY OFFICE SPACE IS HIGHEST IN YEARS

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Building Owners and Managers reported Nov. 8 that the amount of vacant office space in the nation is the largest of the last seven years.

In a total area of 166,998,875 square feet there was a vacancy of 23,236,010 feet, or 13.92 per cent. The survey covered 1960 office buildings in 43 principal cities of the United States and Canada. The association added that 11,054,562 square feet of office space are reported under construction, of which 1,147,269 will be available for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1931.

Nature Is Kept Busy in State of Washington

VIEWS OF CUSHMAN DAM, NEAR TACOMA, WASH.

WAYSIDE MARTS INCREASE TRADE TO $100,000,000

Mrs. Ford Named President of Women's Farm Group for Fifth Term

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Two hundred delegates to the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, taking stock of their enterprise at the annual convention held here Nov. 6-8, found that the wayside market which they foster had multiplied five times during the last decade. Direct sale of farm produce and handiwork to motorists was estimated at approximately $100,000,000 annually by Dr. A. W. Gilbert, secretary of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

In the Pennsylvania and Virginia regions it was shown that there is a reaching out for floral and landscaping effects to show roadside exchanges of farm products to their best advantage. In New England the green door shops have been developed. In Michigan there is a strong trend toward artistic display of garden flowers and handiwork. In each region where the Farm and Garden Association is active there are well-defined trends.

The association learned that wayside marketing, instead of being a large unwieldy institution developing along national lines, is a regional proposition. This fact was brought out for the first time by Nat T. Frame, field secretary of the American Country Life Association, who had been asked to conduct an open forum for the women.

As a result of the discussions, the delegates resolved that their work from now on will be to solve problems arising in various sections. For instance, it was brought out by Mrs. U. G. Speed of Asheville, N. C., that the pressing need in her region was to guide producers in growing and offering for sale standardized products. In the Michigan area the problem is to find outlet for the beautiful flowers, of money and farm home handicraft which are produced in wide variety and abundance.

It was decided by the association that the time of the women henceforth would be devoted to developing the best in their districts, by counseling with their rural sisters, learning their needs and assisting them in every way possible.

Members of the association are in great part urban women of culture, talent and means. Many of them own country homes. All are desirous of sharing their blessings with others and in exchange receiving something they do not ordinarily have—the thrill of practical country life.

For the fifth time the association elected Mrs. Henry Ford, wife of the Dearborn automobile manufacturer, as its president for the coming year.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S VISIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The French Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau, recently headed a delegation from the French branch of the France-Scottish Society and spent two days with the sister body in the Scottish capital. He gave an address in French in the picture gallery in the Palace of Holyrood on Mary, Queen of Scots, whose memory, he said, was revered in both countries.

EDUCATION PLAN URGED TO MEET 'RED' MENACE

Greatest Danger Seen in Radical Youth Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The youthful radical movement of Bolshevistic Communism is a menace to any country that should be combated in our nation by an educational program in the schools based on constitutional history and the basic governmental principles of our country, Walter G. Garnett, United States Commissioner and former professor of law in the University of Georgia, told the Parent-Teacher's Association of this city.

"I would have the truths of American history taught the child from his first to his last year," Mr. Garnett said. "A study of government should be made a part of every grade in our public schools and every year in college. I would ask the preachers and the Sunday school teachers to emphasize patriotic duty as much as moral duty.

"The essentials of constitutional history and government should be taught in every grammar school and every high school student should know the fundamentals of good citizenship. We need not fear the challenge of Bolshevism with such an educational program.

"Bolshevistic Communism controls almost half a billion of the world's peoples and no country is safe from its menace. It is now making its appeal to the youth of the United States, and although its ambassadors have been denied admittance to America, its agents are making contacts through 'trade associations' and by an appeal to our purse strings.

"Already Bolsheviks have a young Communist international with over 800,000 members and establishments in some 40 countries, who are led by adult and experienced Communists out of Leningrad. Branches are to be found in 51 American cities.

"They are not blowing up yards and ammunition places, but the underground system by which they are carrying on at present is tremendous, though very little is ever said in the newspapers about it.

"Radical publications in this country number at least 1000 while the Communists boast over 300 organizations among the industrial and agricultural workers. They believe that when the hour of world revolution strikes these organizations, then numbering thousands, with millions of members, will be able to overthrow the Government. However, that which is to be feared most from them is the youthful radical movement."

Hawks Again Cuts Cuban Air Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I.—Capt. Frank M. Hawks' racer swooped down here at 4:18:45 p. m., Nov. 9, having made another new record by flying from Havana, Cuba, to New York, in eight hours and 44 minutes. His flight clipped 36 minutes from the record Captain Hawks established on Nov. 7, when he flew from New York to Havana.

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons and 2000 automobiles were at the field when Captain Hawks dropped out of the sky. Among them were Mrs. Hawks, Clarence D. Chamberlin and Mrs. Chamberlin, and Walter Ward, timer for the National Aeronautical Association.

Captain Hawks said he had maintained an average speed of 190 miles an hour, but had flown the last 600 miles at about 210 miles an hour. Even that, he said, was not his top speed.

He hopped off from Havana at 7:34 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 9, reached Miami one hour and 33 minutes later, where he made a brief stop for gasoline and a quick interview with customs officials. Taking off from Miami at about 9:15 o'clock, he headed straight north, stopping at Charlotte, N. C., three hours and 40 minutes later for gasoline. After a 26-minute stop there, he took off on the last leg of the 1400-mile trip to New York.

BLIND TO EARN AID BY TOWEL HEMMING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss. — A plan borrowed from Iowa, put into effect by the Mississippi State Commission for the blind, and sponsored by 64 federated women's clubs of the State is to afford the first opportunity for similar work in Mississippi.

Towels, neatly hemmed by hands of the blind, bearing the label of their origin, will be marketed by the commission and all profits returned to the makers. The Iowa Commission for the blind is reported to have marketed 28,800 such towels last year.

Bliss, Army Chief in War, Passes On

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. Tasker Howard Bliss, war-time chief of staff, who passed on here Nov. 9, had seen more than half a century of service for his country. He served in four campaigns and performed important civilian duties for the Government both at home and abroad. Among them was his post on the supreme war council and on the American peace commission as personal representative of President Wilson. He received at the conclusion of the war a Distinguished Service Medal with a citation reciting "his most exceptional services."

He began his military career by walking barefoot 10 miles to obtain from his representative in Congress an appointment to West Point. He was 17 and wanted to save his new shoes to "look nice." He got the appointment, entering West Point in 1871. His career took him through the Spanish-American War, the Porto Rican campaign, the Philippines disorders, and the Mexican expedition.

Among the honors which came to him were the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George of Great Britain, the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Belgium, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun of Japan, the Legion of Honor from France, and numerous others.

PRIVATE DAIRIES AID DISCUSSIONS OF CO-OPERATORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—The third day's program of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, which closed the sessions of the fourteenth annual meeting on Nov. 8, sounded a new note in the history of that organization. For the first time representatives of privately owned distributing and manufacturing organizations met with the cooperatives to consider their common problems.

T. H. McInnerney, president of the National Dairy Products Corporation of New York, declared that the relation of distributors to cooperators could and should be one of frank cordiality.

A. W. Wilborn, president of the Borden Company, New York, stated the policy of his company was a belief that "the interests of the company and the industry will best be served by honestly, sincerely and whole-heartedly working with cooperatives, assuming, of course, that the cooperatives are economically sound."

Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky., president of the dairymen's organization, replied by explaining that many of the dairy cooperatives found that, in the region in which they operated, "they could not, as a bargaining association, solve the problems presented, and they were reorganized into merchandising associations."

The same officers were elected for another year.

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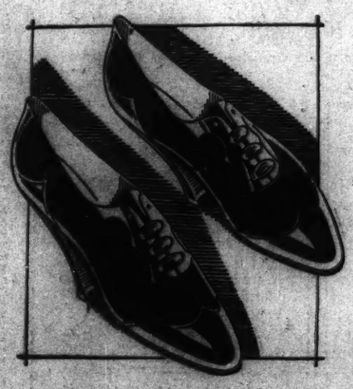

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NATIONALISM CALLED THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

Former British Diplomat Urges Coöperation as Antidote

Intense nationalism must disappear from consciousness, and its place be taken by a zeal for international coöperation, before there can be permanent world peace.

This was the gist of three addresses delivered in Boston on Nov. 9 by Sir George Young, former British diplomat, now a professor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Sir George spoke at Armistice Day services at Copley Methodist Church and First Church under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches and at the Old South Forum.

"We must think of the world as one democracy in which we are all human beings," he declared. "Pride in one's nation is natural and right until it is carried too far. Then war results."

To banish war and achieve international understanding, one of the first moves must be to blot out from the diplomatic systems the "secret service," he said. So long as diplomacy is yoked to this secret service, "one of the worst warlike dangers that exists," diplomacy is an organization making for war, not for peace, he asserted.

Sir George denied the practical possibility of a United States of Europe resembling the United States of America and capable of "eventually ending its labors by setting up a billion-dollar tariff wall around Europe."

There is, however, a new and powerful force growing up in Europe, he said, and this is "coöperation." Enumerating some of the coöperative enterprises which are developing in Great Britain and on the Continent, he urged the United States to add its strength to these wherever possible.

"The whole future of peace lies," he said, "between these two words: competition and coöperation. Anything that increases international competition is a step along the road to war, and anything we are able to do to establish coöperation, whether political, economic, natural or moral, is so much progress in the other direction, toward what we may hope will be a permanent peace."

Sir George emphasized the extent to which the United States has loaned money to Europe as "an entangling alliance of the most serious character." This, he said, may have a tendency to cause a certain bitterness or resentment which can only be prevented by genuine coöperation on the part of America with the enterprises which Europe is striving to develop.

Boston Bulwarks a New School With English Gothic Towers

Brighton High School, Built at Cost of $1,600,000, Covers Seven-Acre Lot

Brighton's new high school building, in use for the first time this fall, is declared by educators to be one of the finest structures of the kind in this part of the country, according to S. K. Rourke, superintendent of construction in the Boston school department.

The new building, located at Warren and Nevins Streets and Monastery Road, was erected at a cost of $1,600,000, including the land and furnishings. The building covers almost 7½ acres of land. It is an adaptation of English collegiate Gothic, 500 feet long and built of Indiana limestone. The main entrance, 10 feet above the ground, opens upon a terrace 250 feet long and 100 feet wide.

On the ground floor are classrooms, rooms for mechanical drafting, domestic science, luncheon, an auditorium to seat 1200 persons and a gymnasium 55 by 120 feet. On the second floor are rooms for study, art, typewriting, classrooms and the administrative suits.

The building was accepted by the city of Boston July 28, and opened Sept. 10, with 1373 pupils registered. O'Connel & Shaw, Boston, were the architects. The grounds were laid out by engineers from the school building department.

Potatoes Donated to Hartford Needy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—More than 30 farmers of the Connecticut Valley donated 500 bushels of potatoes for needy families here on Nov. 7. The Community Chest of Hartford, Conn., will act as the agent of distribution.

Despite depressed conditions among the growers themselves, their interest in helping the industrial unemployed is keen, and they have pledged themselves to increase the number of bushels to 1000 or more.

S. McLean Buckingham, Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture, praised the action of the growers in the county, and said it is one which may well be followed by farmers in other sections of the State and country, and by business interests everywhere.

BANK EXECUTIVES TO MEET IN BOSTON

Bank executives from the six New England states will meet in a conference on bank management to be held under the auspices of the New England Council in Boston on Nov. 20, the New England Council announced on Nov. 10.

The bank management meeting will be held at the Hotel Statler in conjunction with the Sixth New England Conference. This will be the first time that bankers of New England have met in their own group sessions as part of the New England Conference.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Nevins Memorial Hall, Broadway, Methuen, 7:45.

Opening night, ninth annual exhibition, New England Cocker Spaniel Breeders' Club, awarding of prizes, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Meeting, Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston; speaker, Miss Lilias MacKinnon of London, England, 218 Pierce Building.

Women's City Club of Boston: musicale, Miss Gertrude Erhart, soprano soloist; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Sixth in series of lectures on "The Old North Sagas," by Prof. Halvdan Koht, University of Oslo; "Historical Value of the Sagas," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Forum players of Ford Hall Forum, Pirandello's comedy, "Right You Are if You Think You Are"; 36 Joy Street, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Annual meeting, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Dancing Class, auditorium, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Boston Public Library: Bird Song Recital by Edward Avis, bird mimic, Brookline Bird Club course, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; business meeting, Board of Directors, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Jordan Hall—Hortense Husserl, pianist.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Armistice Day observance, Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, Boston Common, 11.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch; Armistice Day observance, Lobby, 11.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walk, Ipswich; walk to Clark's Pond and Little Neck, boat to Plum Island; take 7:50 train at North Station.

Final day, ninth annual exhibition, New England Cocker Spaniel Breeders' Club, 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston Terrier Show, Mechanics Building, all day and evening.

Boston Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street Branch; Blue Triangle Club hike, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Field and Forest Club; outing at Foxboro; meet at South Station for 10:25 a. m. train to Canton Junction.

Appalachian Mountain Club; meet at North Station for 9:45 train for Gloucester.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club, talk on "Our Changing American Literature," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Highland Hall, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Ikons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute, Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: etchings by Rembrandt, Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 22.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Nine to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism, paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 120 Newbury Street—Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 15. Flower studies by Shinichiro Tamita. Through Nov. 11. Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Portrait by Kleber Hall. Through Nov. 16.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Portrait silhouettes by Baroness Eveline V. Maydell.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Philip Little. Through Nov. 15. Recent dry points and etchings by Frank W. Benson.

Lauzon and Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Oils and pastels by Nicholas Poliakoff. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Dawson Dawson-Watson. Through Nov. 12.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Portraits and still life groups by Sally Cross Bill. Through Nov. 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 9 Joy Street—Water colors, and drawings by Edythe Ferris. Through Nov. 26.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—New drypoints and drawings by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 15. Sporting paintings by H. Aiken Jr., P. C. Turner, H. F. Jones, J. C. Maggs, and J. N. Sartorius. Through Nov. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Studies in various media by Corot.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americans, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Miss Ray Weiss and Mrs. Ninna Weiss Zeiner. Through Nov. 15.

Scharvee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Wood cuts in color by Gustave Baumann. Through Nov. 30.

AIR COURSE AT NORTHEASTERN

A course on air transportation, dealing with the business and economic aspects of the subject, is offered at Northeastern University, School of Commerce and Finance. It will open Thursday, Nov. 13, and continue for 16 weeks, at the university building, 312 Huntington Avenue, from 7 to 9 p. m. The course is to be under the direction of John B. Crane, instructor in the department of economics in Harvard University.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate north shifting to northeast and east winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; fresh north shifting to northeast and east winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday; moderate to fresh north shifting to northeast or east winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Nov.10 8 a.m.	Nov.9 Max.		Nov.10 8 a.m.	Nov.9 Max.
Albany	38	66	Memphis	52	52
Atlantic City	46	60	Montreal	30	38
Boston	41	63	Nantucket	46	58
Buffalo	38	53	New Orleans	64	64
Calgary	30	..	New York	53	64
Charleston	56	68	Philadelphia	54	66
Chicago	44	56	Pittsburgh	38	62
Denver	36	68	Portland, Me.	34	62
Des Moines	40	58	Portland, Ore.	56	58
Eastport	32	36	San Francisco	52	60
Galveston	58	64	St. Louis	52	62
Hatteras	53	60	St. Paul	42	52
Helena	34	48	Seattle	54	56
Jacksonville	60	70	Tampa	64	76
Kansas City	50	68	Washington	38	58
Los Angeles	54	78			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:30 p. m., Tuesday 2:10 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet. 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

Licenses Cancelled for Drunken Driving

High speed at intersecting ways was the cause of several fatalities on Massachusetts highways during the week ending Nov. 7, and "vicious and flagrant violations of motor vehicle laws" led to most of the 17 fatalities recorded in the weekly report issued by George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles.

Mr. Parker called attention to carelessness and inattention, particularly at grade crossings, and to taking corners at excessive speed as other factors contributing to the mortality list.

For operating while under the influence of liquor, 105 persons were convicted last week, 28 more than the preceding week. There were 1387 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 86 of which were for driving after drinking liquor.

PICTURE AT SYMPHONY HALL

At the request of many parents who want their children to see the motion picture, "The Adventures of Prince Achmed," Mrs. Alexander Steinert, chairman of the committee, has announced that it will be shown in Symphony Hall Nov. 15 at 10:45 a.m., as a benefit performance for the Elizabeth Peabody House, at popular prices.

Dry Loyalty Group Will Rally Tonight

Reorganization of the prohibition forces of Massachusetts for a new and more determined assault on the strongholds of liquor is planned for Nov. 10 when the Prohibition Loyalty League holds its first meeting since the Nov. 4 election at the Park Street Church at 7:30 p. m.

Called to fix on the policy and purposes of a more expansive organization of drys, to appoint committees both on educational and legislative matters, to elect officers and discuss strategy for the "next battle in the great war," the meeting is also expected to furnish a nucleus for dry activities throughout the State.

"We will make Massachusetts a respectable State to live in," the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the league, declared in announcing the meeting.

Besides the regular business there will be a period of rally songs. Dr. Conrad will preside over a series of five-minute talks, the participants including the Rev. Dr. Lynn J. Radcliffe, pastor of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, West Somerville; the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, secretary of the Lord's Day League of New England; the Rev. Dr. Harold Major, pastor of the First Baptist Church on Tremont Street, Boston; Prof. Joseph B. Egan, North End educator, and Allan C. Emery of Weymouth.

ACCOUNTANTS TO HEAR LA ROSE

Edmond S. La Rose, an authority in the industrial accounting and engineering field, will address the monthly meeting of the Boston chapter, National Association of Public Accountants, Nov. 12, at the Engineers' Club on "Profits Through Budgeting."

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HOOVER LAUDS TRADE HARMONY IN RADIO TALK

Thornton Also Speaks to Heinz 'Family' at Dedication of Employees' Hall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A most notable "family" party occurred here on the evening of Nov. 8 at the dedication, by the H. J. Heinz Company, of a new $4,000,000 theater and recreation center for Heinz employees.

An international radio hook-up connected groups of Heinz workers throughout the United States, Canada, South America, England, Spain and Australia—more than 11,000 in all. These heard speeches from three points: President Hoover speaking from the White House; Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways; Howard Heinz, president of the Heinz Company; Charles Nagle, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, all speaking from Pittsburgh, and J. H. Harlow from London. A dinner was a feature at each "family" gathering, although the dinner-hour here meant midnight in London and breakfast-time in Australia. The Pittsburgh dinner was attended by 2500 workers and 500 leaders of industry, finance and professional and public life in the United States.

The President's speech was the outstanding event of the dedication ceremonies. In it he praised the constructive work of the Heinz family, and declared that "to build up and preserve unbroken a coöperative spirit between a great group of employers and employees for two long generations is a cheering proof of the possibilities of human nature."

"The secret of it is more important to mankind than any secret of trade or any new invention," President Hoover declared. "Fortunately there is nothing mysterious about it; nothing that is not free to be used by all. The key to it is as old as the religions we profess. Its origins and its power lie in generations of education and scientific research; in the benignant forces of mutual good will, the spirit of mutual helpfulness, the virtues of patience and toleration and understanding. This spirit of accommodation has won all of the ultimate victories in historic wars between nations.

Terms Conflict a Waste

"Wars between groups of nations, industrial conflicts, all end in what appears to be victory for one of the contenders, but the real victory arrives only after the battle has been forgotten and when human nature on both sides is in cheerful agreement upon a common solution. Industrial conflict is the greatest waste in industry. It not only delays production and diminishes it, but its most hurtful results are inflicted upon the lives and spirits of men and women. We can measure its productive losses in unmade goods and unearned dollars, but incalculable is its needless toll of suffering.

"Moreover, the purpose of industry is only in part to create objects, articles and services which satisfy physical needs. This is an essential function, but the higher purpose of an industry is to provide satisfactions of life to human beings, not alone in its products, but in the work of production itself.

"Unless industry, makes living men, women and children happier in their work, unless it gives opportunity and creative satisfaction in the job itself, it cannot excuse its failure by pleading that at least it has kept them alive. Man learned the art of staying alive long before he learned the art of machines. The machine must build him a better life, not alone in time of leisure, but in joy of work, than he knew before. I have every faith that in the broad view, it is doing so, not only in its products and relief from sweat, but that it increasingly enlarges man's satisfaction in his toil."

The President recalled with satisfaction his association with Mr. Heinz during the World War and many times since when he had "summoned him from his business to undertake public service." He declared that it also was a satisfaction to him "to engage for a moment in the anniversary of the establishment which has a record of over 60 years of continuous industrial peace."

Room for Human Relations

"This long history is proof," he said, "that there is common ground of mutual interest and human relations between employer and employee, for this concern could not have weathered all these years of shifting currents in good times and bad times had it been otherwise."

Sir Henry Thornton spoke next.

"In the march of centuries," he said, "we have proceeded from servitude to that relationship which recognizes the rights and dignity of labor and, equally, the requirements and responsibilities of capital.

"It is only within recent years, however, that industry has awakened to the preponderating importance of men in industry. If an enterprise enjoys a reputation for efficiency, if it is distinguished for courtesy and service and if it embraces those factors essential for a fine product and successful salesmanship, it is because its officers and men, inspired by sagacious leadership, have made it so.

"Pride in the achievements of the undertaking and enthusiasm in the execution of the daily task are the handmaidens of success. Such attainments can only flow from the establishment of the partnership spirit between the administration and those who fight in the trench lines of industrial competition."

Mr. Heinz made clear the thought back of the new building.

"I suppose," he said, "that one who was not familiar with the spirit of our institution would have some difficulty in understanding the significance of this beautiful structure. To some people it might seem out of place. We may hear them saying, 'It does not increase production; it does not help to make goods better, and it will not increase profits. It is simply an expression of sentiment, and sentiment has no place in business.'

"To this view we cannot subscribe. We are wholly and unreservedly committed to the belief that there is a place, and a proper place, in business for sentiment. As sentiment surely has a place in life, certainly it ought to have a place in business, which is so large a part of life.

"During the 61 years this business has been in existence, the weapon of industrial war has never been drawn. There have been mutual problems, the solution of which have been found in mutual efforts. Bitterness and malice have been absent; mutual respect, faith and confidence have kept relations harmonious. The rule of reasonableness on the part of employer and employee has supplanted entirely the rule of force. Methods of reasonableness have been supported by good will, by sympathy, by the recognition of mutual rights. This way has led to peace, progress, happiness and content."

The new center is romanesque in style. It has three large restaurants and rooms for recreational purposes. Its theater is fully equipped and will seat about 3000 persons.

9 OF 10 BOYS PUT ON PAROLE MAKE GOOD IN KANSAS

Sponsor System Called Success—Help Given in Finding Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Alfred Docking, parole officer at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory here, finds himself faced with the task of finding work for more than 600 paroled inmates of this institution.

With an occasional shift for a few of the boys, he has all at work. They take the work they are able to get and they take it at the same price as other workers. They do not enter the lists at lower wages in competition with free labor, Mr. Docking declares. Sometimes the parole officer also finds work for wives and mothers of the boys, when need arises.

"More than 90 per cent of the boys paroled from this institution make good," Mr. Docking states. "The boys are between the ages of 15 and 25 years. They are seeking to make good and earn their final discharge papers, granted them when a year's good conduct on parole is approved by the superintendent, Maj. A. J. Ericcson, and myself.

"There are scores of 'sponsors' for these young men among the men and women of Kansas. These sponsors are doing a grand work, something that is of the utmost help to boys and young men when they really need this help. Their names are not given out. They work without pay, but are rewarded by finding that a very large part of the young men given into their care, make first-class citizens.

"The use of the sponsor method has demonstrated its value, and its scope will be greatly enlarged. One sponsor now has his fourteenth boy, and quite a number have the seventh, eighth, or ninth boys they have sponsored.

"The limited education of boys sent to the reformatory is apparent, and means are being taken in the Kansas Reformatory to repair that handicap by the introduction of definite school work. All over the country this policy is gaining recognition."

With the exception of some cases, all of the boys here are eligible to come before the parole board, after a service of from 10 months to a year and a half. If their conduct is all right after being out a year, they win their final discharges.

AMERICAN TRADE DECLINES MOST IN DEPRESSION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business between the United States and Europe showed the most marked decline of the general foreign trade recession during September, Commerce Department reports Nov. 10 made the following comparisons of the September foreign trade:

EXPORTS	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1929
Europe	$108,716,816	$261,288,212
North America	70,833,043	117,419,167
South America	39,011,347	43,040,941
Asia	34,674,288	48,889,196
Oceania	6,580,398	14,173,278
Africa	6,460,466	8,911,788
IMPORTS		
Europe	73,422,317	120,055,865
North America	58,584,396	76,941,810
South America	38,037,573	48,386,733
Asia	80,944,653	97,784,986
Oceania	2,975,390	4,749,455
Africa	4,356,830	8,413,465

The Canadian position as best national customer of the United States was somewhat challenged by Great Britain in September. American exports to Canada for the month were $63,970,262 against $80,484,501 the same month last year; and imports were $22,508,368, against $42,266,502.

For Great Britain American exports were $37,941,228 against $72,608,282, but imports from Great Britain for September were $17,017,162 against $28,986,854.

Exports to Germany were $32,911,781 against $38,903,110, and imports $14,049,671, against $21,806,419. Exports to France were $20,088,509 against $24,026,281 and imports $10,850,872 against $17,461,527.

One of the trade expansions was noted in the Russian figures. American imports from that country in September were $2,005,937, practically double those of September, 1929.

In exports, however, the business with Russia showed a decline similar to that affecting other international trade, amounting to $4,923,062, against $5,949,700.

NORWEGIAN BANK RATE CUT

OSLO, Norw. (AP)—The National Bank of Norway has reduced its discount rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

Keats Museum Rising in Hampstead Near Garden Where Poet Dreamed

Scattered Treasures Being Gathered in Many Lands for First Complete Public Exhibition—Building Also to House Lending Library of Town

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Plans for building a fireproof museum and a branch library in the grounds of the Keats house at Hampstead, to house the literary treasures associated with the poet, are being carried out. The foundations of the new building are already in position.

The associations of Keats with Hampstead are of the most intimate kind. He first appeared there as a lodger in a cottage inhabited by the village postman. Later the poet went to live at Wentworth Place, and remained there until he left England. A tablet on the outside wall of Wentworth Place records his presence there during a period of five years.

Of late years Wentworth Place has been a Keats Memorial House. But only half of the relics have been on view, and among the other half is a vast collection of manuscripts, and the desk used by the poet which was recently bought in America. That desk has never yet been on public exhibition.

The design of the museum harmonizes with the house in which the poet lived. In order that the garden in which he wandered and dreamed may lose none of its amenities, it is intended to plant trees and shrubs in front of the new structure.

TWO-MINUTE SUSPENSION

NEW YORK—Stock Exchange adopted a resolution that trading be suspended Armistice Day, Nov. 11, from 11 a. m. until two minutes past.

NEW YORK

The Budget Hat Shop at Lord & Taylor features

the Plume

Appealing, feminine and very smart is the hat with the drooping ostrich plume sweeping the profile . 5.00

the Veil

A tantalizing veil that makes one's complexion look most charming, through its sheer mesh, distinguishes this . . . 5.00

the Feather

And this is the hat that emphasizes your every good point and adds a feather in the most unexpected place . . 5.00

in New Hats at

5.00

Proving again that the Budget Hat Shop is one of the keenest fashion sleuths on the Avenue. It was among the first to present the tricorne and the lapin beret, and now it presents those darlings of the mode . . . the plume, the veil and the feather.

Other Hats 5.00 *to* 8.50

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MEN'S CLOTHING—SIXTH FLOOR

CHURCHES LEND AID TO FORTIFY PACT OF PARIS

Good-Will Congress Scans Steps Necessary for Permanent Peace

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Not content with discussing the theoretical aspects of the peace problem, the 200 prominent churchmen attending the Good Will Congress, which opened Nov. 10 under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship, plunged immediately into a consideration of the practical steps now to be taken by the nations by which permanent world peace is to be achieved.

The disarmament question bulks large on the agenda of the congress, whose main theme is support for the Pact of Paris. The present situation with respect to competitive armaments is regarded by many of the delegates as constituting a serious menace to the peace movement.

In discussing the French thesis that the attainment of political security must preeede and not follow a general reduction of armaments, Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, at the afternoon's plenary session of the congress, stated that the solution of the disarmament problem would not be solved by any single formula. So long as defense is necessary, he said, "the weapons of defense are necessary also. Therefore those nations which are most conscious of the needs of defense insist that we should first eliminate dangers and only reduce armaments in proportion as the danger disappears. This is the emphasis upon security, of which France has been the leading interpreter."

Defense and Offense

"It is pointed out by the opponent of French policies that emphasis on security for one nation makes insecurity for others. Defense for one is offense against another and so the vicious circle is weighted more and more with armaments. The critics of security have an entirely different line of policy.

"They propose that nations by agreement should reduce proportionately their fighting force, both on land and sea. The Preparatory Disarmament Commission which is now meeting in Geneva has as its chief task to find what units are comparable in the fighting machines in the world, and then how many of each of the units the different nations should keep."

Some idea of the difficulties that confront the commission now sitting in Geneva can be seen by the nature of the questions propounded by Professor Shotwell. His inquiries were along the following lines: How many conscript troops are the equivalent of a single professional soldier? Do we count reserves or only those under arms? Are commercial airplanes to be left out of the picture, when, almost overnight, they can be made over into fleets of bombers to distribute the high explosives from transformed chemical factories?

Nature of War Changed

"If we include all of these potential dangers," Professor Shotwell continued, "we come to the impossible situation of attempting to limit the onward march of natural science and the machinery of peaceful international communication. If we do not include them, however, we do not include the chief elements of destruction in future wars, for war has changed its nature from the simple, limited specialization of the past to include all the resources that a nation possesses in manpower, wealth and industrial mobilization.

"The conclusion is obvious. No one conference on disarmament can adequately deal with this involved question, because no one nation can force its will or its point of view upon the others in so vital a manner. We should therefore, accept the proposal to have a disarmament conference meeting periodically, say at intervals of two or three years, as a permanent institution, with an international secretariat to keep the world informed of progress or of dangers. The British Government is now advancing this proposal in Geneva, but it is of American origin and was first stated in a practical plan for disarmament proposed by an official American committee in 1924."

Education Needs Revamping

Agreeing with Professor Shotwell, that reduction of armaments must be accomplished with the least possible delay, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, insisted nevertheless that a revamped policy of education must be adhered to by all governments if peace is to be made secure. "There is today no real preparedness against international disaster except the preparedness of good will," said Dr. Woolley. "All else is an anachronism, a safeguard possibly, in the age of the flintlock and the powder horn, of the ox team and the stage-coach, but futile in the day of the bomb and the airplane. A fair presentation of history, more than that, a sympathetic and understanding view of other nations and races, that children from their earliest school days might think of other people as friends, not as enemies, would go far toward realizing the international mind and the international spirit."

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the World Alliance, while agreeing with both Professor Shotwell and Dr. Dooley, affirmed that religion must ever be regarded as constituting the most enduring foundation upon which to build the superstructure of peace. "The religions of the world," he said, "have at their command the forces for helping humanity at this juncture of world affairs. If the combined religious, moral and spiritual resources of mankind coördinated and brought to bear upon these problems cannot help, then there is no help possible."

President Hoover will deliver an Armistice Day address before the congress.

Carry on With Pact

"Carry on With the Pact," will be the theme of the Congress, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, president of the World Alliance, declared in his keynote speech at the opening session at the Willard Hotel.

"Peace pledges, standing alone, will never put mankind on a permanent fraternal basis," Fred B. Smith, moderator of the National Congregational Churches and chairman of the executive committee of the World Alliance, declared in a statement to the church at large.

"We must follow up these pledges, as a nation, with tangible evidences of our good will, and for the United States that means continued cooperation in behalf of a further reduction of armaments and adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Washington Good-Will Congress of the World Alliance will major on these two important questions."

The public press has a very great responsibility in the "cultivation of those national attitudes favorable toward the establishment of world justice and peace," Chester H. Rowell, editor and publicist of California, declared at a gathering of newspaper men, preliminary to the congress.

HOME-MADE MOWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Suburban gardeners of Australia will soon be able to mow their lawns with made-in-Australia mowers. A factory has been purchased at Footscray, a Melbourne suburb.

UNION DEPOT AT MONTREAL IS UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

month, or two months at the latest, this number will be more than doubled.

Companies fabricating the materials to be used in construction work are employing gradually increasing quotas of men. It is reasonable to agree that an era of frank prosperity thus has been introduced into the city, if only on the basis of the statement that the construction of the viaduct alone, a part of the pretentious plan for a complete reallocation of railway transportation facilities within the city, is going to require 3,500,000 man-hours.

Back of this concrete contribution to the solution of an acute employment situation in Montreal is the exceedingly interesting need of the city for just such a solution as the terminal project constitutes, for its transportation problem.

When Sir Henry Thornton became president of the Canadian National Railways in 1922 his first observation, based upon acute experience with allied problems in the Great Eastern system in Great Britain, was of the sharp need of an adequate passenger terminal and the abolition of many grade crossings in and leading into the city.

The need of a terminal, or central station, was perhaps of first importance; a station from which most of the Canadian National passenger trains could operate, of suitable size for present demands, of such design as to permit enlargement, and to take care of the increasing needs of many years to come. This plan also included the establishment of suitable local stations within the city.

Much Work Necessary

It was quite apparent that many grade crossings within a large area, and certainly in connection with all tracks over which there would be fast or frequent service, must be eliminated. It also was apparent that suitable freight facilities must be coordinately developed to afford maximum convenience to the shipping public and the most economical company-handling of freight traffic.

It was, from the beginning, the determination of Sir Henry and the engineers engaged in working out plans, that the new structures should not hamper street traffic, and that they should be of such design as to improve streets in the immediate vicinity wherever possible, and generally provide a new level of facility for the movement of pedestrians and vehicles, Sir Henry and his officers approached the whole matter with an open thought; all previous proposals for a solution—and there have been many—were carefully reviewed and new ones, as presented, carefully studied. The project now under way represents the result of the most painstaking tests, and judgment subjected to repeated scrutiny.

The Canadian National Railways have, up to now, had four separate terminal passenger stations within the city: Bonaventure, at Windsor and St. James's Streets; the Tunnel station under the mountain at Lagauchetiere Street; Southern Counties station at the foot of McGill Street, and Moreau station on St. Catherine Street, East, in Hochelaga. The first three are relatively close together, but the fourth is far away, and when it is remembered that there are no track connections between any two of the four stations, excepting by a long and inept route, the need of such centralization as the new project represents will be realized.

Will Bring New Business

Montreal as a city is not going to shrink, either in population or in desirability as an industrial site, if such transportation facilities as normally occupied population engaged in industry needs in relation to the times, are provided. The desirability of the city from the standpoint of attracting new industries is obvious, and it is part of the confidence of Sir Henry and his associates that many industries are only waiting the provision of adequate transportation facilities, to bring new business to the city.

Passenger trains of the system approach the city now by four general routes. From New York and beyond, the New England states, the Maritime Provinces, the Province of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence and through trains from the city of Quebec, come in over Victoria Bridge. Thirty-three per cent of all C. N. R. trains move through this gateway. In addition, the Montreal and Southern Counties electric line, controlled by the railway, reaches the city by this bridge.

All trains from Toronto and beyond, as well as from Ottawa and beyond, by way of Coteau—32 per cent of the system's passenger trains—come through Ste. Annes and Dorval. Thirty per cent more come through the tunnel, through which now operate local trains from Ottawa by way of Hawkesbury, and those from Ste. Jerome and other points in the Laurentian Mountains.

The other 8 per cent comes by way of Bout de l'Ile, over which operate trains from the Lake Ste. John region, and local trains from Quebec running through Grande Mere and Joliet, as well as the connections from all the Transcontinental system in northern Quebec.

4,000,000 Passengers a Year

Car movements and passengers of the Montreal and Southern Counties railways are excluded from the foregoing percentages, although some 2,000,000 passengers are handled annually by this company. Over 4,000,000 passengers now leave or arrive in Montreal each year by the steam lines, 40 per cent using Bonaventure station, 15 per cent the Tunnel and 8 per cent Moreau station.

Before deciding upon the new Central Terminal site, which is further uptown than Bonaventure, adjacent to the imposing new Sun Life Building and therefore another link in an important new schitectural chat to the city, examination was made of the suitability of each present station site.

No tunnel line could be well connected with Bonaventure; it would be difficult to elevate tracks to Ste. Henri while still maintaining existing train service; Bonaventure is too far down town anyway; moreover the whole area there is required for development of freight facilities. If a new station rose on the Bonaventure site more property must be acquired elsewhere for a complete new freight terminal.

The site at the foot of McGill Street is far too small, most unsuitable in location, and quite inaccessible for the normal traveling public. The tunnel site, while in proximity to large hotels, department stores, and the theater and shopping district generally, and so ideal, left only the problem of bringing all lines entering the city to it as a common point.

New Line to Be Built

If a new line, from Pointe Claire to a point near Cartierville, was constructed, trains from the west could be conveniently brought into the tunnel site, along with those from the north. This line would be only a little over six miles long, running largely through open country, the distance being but slightly greater than that of the present line to Bonaventure.

This provides for all trains from the north and west. The next major problem was to provide for bringing trains over Victoria Bridge to the same point. If track levels at the tunnel mouth at Cathcart Street, and the north end of Victoria Bridge were almost identical, and a level line extended between the two points, they would cross all streets at a height of from 18 to 28 feet above the paving, thus providing ample clearance from streets below.

Thus the viaduct was decided as the best practical means of affording an entrance for such trains to the tunnel site. All the topographical aspects favor the construction of a viaduct and, since either the company or the Dominion Government owns practically all the adjoining property, any cost of acquiring property is obviated.

This route also represents the shortest distance between the end of Victoria Bridge and the station site, and so the viaduct, which, aside from the building of the combined station and office building itself, represents the most ambitious aspect of the whole project, was decided upon.

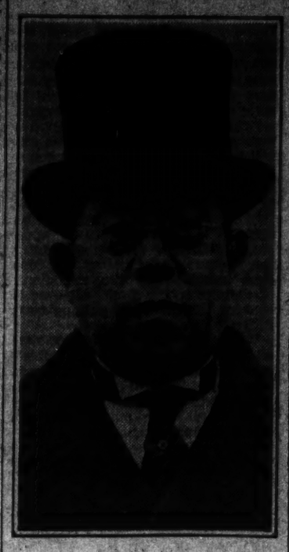
The central station site which is surrounded by highly improved property, and which includes an area of some 600,000 square feet, is owned by the railroad, and the air rights will be available for the construction of hotels, theaters, stores and new office buildings. The station building itself will be underground, thus leaving the surface area available for air-rights development. The tracks will lie in a generally north and south direction, crossing Ste. Antoine Street overhead and extending on a level grade through the station site to the Mt. Royal tunnel.

All train operation into the station will be electrified, it being the plan to electrify the terminal tracks as far north as Eastern Junction for trains from north and west, and to the south, across Victoria Station to Ste. Lambert, for trains from south and east. All tracks will be underground and served by car-floor level, intermediate platforms. All baggage, mail and express facilities will be below the track level with ramp facilities to track platforms.

At street grade, from Ste. Antoine Street, a vehicular approach will be made to these facilities. The main train course will be at right angles to the tracks.

No station on the American continent, it is believed, will exceed the new one in passenger facilities and conveniences. Directly above the passenger station a large office building will house all the executive and operating offices of the railway company and all other area directly over or immediately adjoining the terminal area, except that to be occupied by new streets, will be available for construction.

'Democratic Aristocrat' Pays Visit to Boston



Keystone
PRINCE TOKUGAWA OF JAPAN

PRINCE OF JAPAN DISPLAYS SKILL IN PRESS ETHICS

(Continued from Page 1)

fostered during their successive reigns through two centuries.

During Tokugawa rule Japan attained its preëminence on the gentler side of life; it cultivated politeness not merely as a fashion, but as an art; appreciation of nature as shown in gardens, flower arrangement and the laying out of parks; harmony as shown in the elaborate tea ceremony.

Of course, none of this information came out in the conversation with the present head of the family. Instead, the talk in the room filled with the spiced perfume of carnations and great crimson roses was singularly economical and had almost entirely to do with the visit to the States, a slight reference to the London Naval Conference, and American young people visiting Japan.

"You will be amused, I think, to know when I came first to your country, it was 1882. Does it surprise you? I was then quite a young man. Indeed, a boy. Since, I have been two times more. The reason I have never been to Boston is that I always had a very short time to spare and so many directions to go in. But this time I wanted very much to come, and your Japan Society kindly invite me." The Japan Society of Boston will give a dinner for the Prince at the Algonquin Club and, later, a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Hinckley in Chestnut Street.

Will See Art Collections

"It seems I am always in a hurry in the United States. Strange, to hear a Japanese, a member of what is commonly supposed to be the most unhurried race on earth, say he was always in a hurry. "You country is so big. I should think it requires all of a year, or at the least many months, to see your country. I want to travel. I do not say 'I am a traveler' and stay in one place for a long time. I left Japan June 12. Your new Ambassador at our court is from Boston, Mr. Cameron Forbes. I have left Japan when he arrive. But I am happy he has come to us. We know very much about him.

"We have had other people from your city at our court. The Andersons. And I am told that Mrs. Castle was born in Boston, and that her parents are still here, and I hope I shall see them. I want to see Harvard College. We have many Japanese there, I know. How far would it be for me to go out there?" The guess was 15 minutes by motor. "So I shall go. I have nothing to do this afternoon. I mean to go to your museum, too. I have heard a great deal about your collection of our Japanese art. I shall see it."

Something was said about the London Naval Conference. "Yes, I think—but you see, I am going to say something about that at the Japan Society dinner and I must wait—how you say?—to release my speech at the proper time." His Highness laughed a little for having pleaded the sanctions of press relations in an Occidental country.

In 1913, before he came to the States, he had heard of the willful ways of American reporters. So he thought what questions they would be likely to ask him and he had the answers written on slips of silk, some cherry-colored slips of silk. And when they pounced on him he calmly distributed the prepared answers. A reporter east of Chicago loudly lamented that all of the cherry-colored slips had given out before he got a chance to see one, and he had to be content with a slip of white paper; but it was Japanese vellum, which has its grandeurs.

His Highness was thinking that it would be a good thing if more American young people visited Japan, to augment the gains in international understanding made by the increasing terms of study taken by Japanese young people in the States.

Welcome to Japan

He did not know if there was as much opportunity in the Japanese universities for young Americans to study; perhaps the field was a little more limited; but there was plenty of opportunity in the field of the fine arts, at least and American young people would find they were welcome.

His Highness speaks a slow, careful English, the speech of a man who, having command of a language, does not betray the command by wasteful haste in using it. He headed the Japanese delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference and people spoke of him with satisfaction there as "a man of peace and common sense."

In Japan he is President of the House of Peers, and he is president there, too, of the American-Japan Society. Heir to all the traditions of a great aristocracy, the first thing his contemporaries, even his critics, say of him is that he is "broad-minded, an able statesman, intensely democratic and, like his illustrious ancestors, most kind in his sympathies."

CANDIDATE THANKS VOTERS FOR DEFEAT

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—C. T. Patterson, known as "the poultry king of the Ozarks," issued a statement Nov. 9 thanking voters for defeating him in his race for the state Legislature.

Mr. Patterson was drafted by the Democrats for the race. He had no cards printed and spent nothing for the campaign. He said he was too busy with his poultry ranch to attend sessions of the Legislature.

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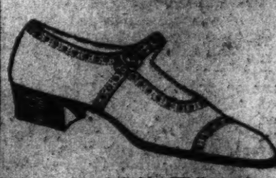

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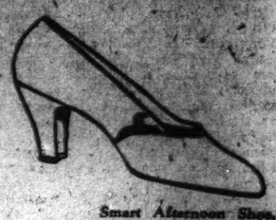

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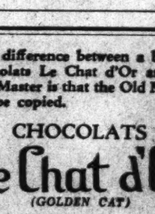
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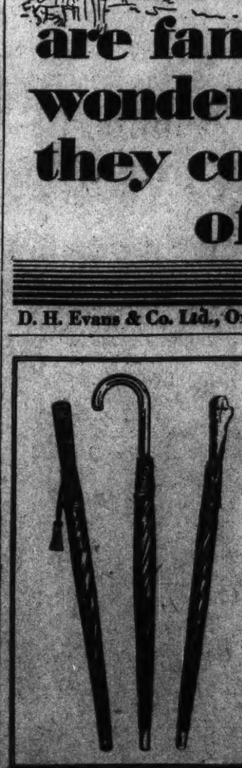
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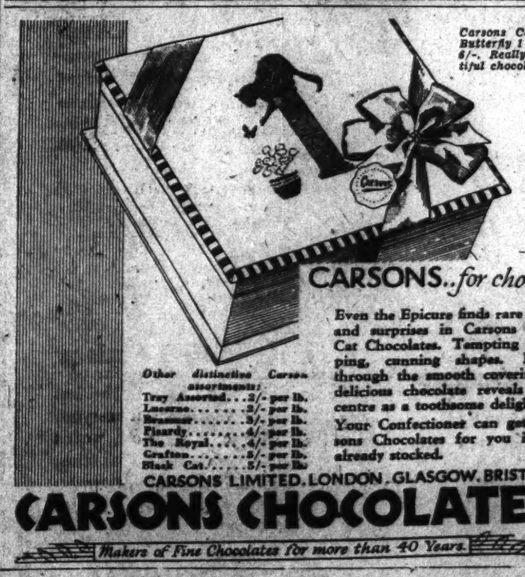
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Basil Cameron in San Francisco

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

San Francisco

THIS season two guest conductors, succeeding Alfred Hertz, who resigned his position, are leaders of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. The first of them, Basil Cameron, of England, has made his American début this fall. He will be succeeded at the turn of the year by Issay Dobrowen, Russian.

Mr. Cameron was formerly a violinist. He studied for a time with Leopold Auer. His general musical schooling was German, before the war, as well as English. Lately he has had principal experience as conductor in Hastings and Harrogate, England, with sporadic adventures in London and on the Continent.

His success in his first programs here has been extraordinary. He has proved himself an orchestral leader of thorough command. His disposition as musician is sincerely expressive, often nicely suggestive of the spirit of chamber music. In the brightness of his rhythm and his gusto for climax he keeps his performances free from criticism of unvirility. He does not exploint his skill for arbitrary virtuoso effect.

In several concerts and a few weeks of rehearsals he has remarkably refined the style of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. It is playing with a new comprehension of the proportions of sonority. The brasses have learned to be accompanists as well as urgent leaders of the band. Interwoven lines of the scores he has interpreted have been viewed clearly, flexibly, and colorfully. And he has worked so effectually even with the handicap of a weakened orchestra, for it has been reduced in size and in the distribution of several individual players, for reasons of necessary economy.

The Opening Pair

His opening pair of symphony concerts presented interesting new music. Quite familiar in the list was only the "Oberon" Overture, of Weber. Heard here infrequently in the past were the "Enigma" Variations, of Elgar. Quite new for San Francisco were Delius's "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" and Dvořák's Fourth Symphony.

The Elgar work made a memorable impression. Its imaginative characterizations of the composer's friends run a range masterfully from piquancy to true majesty. The Delius tone poem is tender with revery. It is derived from Debussy, but its delicate atmosphere and gentleness of poesy have distinctive quality.

The symphony made pleasant hearing. In its moments of more earnest accent it reflects the same individuality that Dvořák has made strongly felt for decades in the "New World" Symphony. In moments of graciousness the work often lapsed from any pretense to grand feeling. It then was at least spontaneously entertaining.

New Music Society

The New Music Society of California, of which Henry Cowell is leader, gave San Francisco a rare taste of modernism in its first concert of the season. Able amateurs and professionals formed an ensemble led by Pedro Sanjuan of Havana, and the music of the evening was derived from the works of one European and four American composers.

North American music was represented by Wallingford Riegger's "Sonorities," for 10 violins, and Carl Ruggles' "Portals," for 12 strings. Both are studies in anarchic-seeming counterpoint, as acidulous in instrumental color as in harmony. Both were interesting as experiments, but did not directly make impressions of essential significance. South American music on the program was the conductor's "Sones de Castilla," for chamber orchestra, and Roldan's "Ritmicas," for woodwind quintet and piano.

Outstanding in importance was the song cycle "Pierrot Lunaire," by Schönberg. Rudolphine Radil, a talented artist, disobeyed the composer's injunction that the vocal part be as much declaimed as sung. Although she had devotedly studied out the enormously difficult rôle in all its literal intervals, she missed the intensely emotional spirit of the score. Likewise the instrumental players did not plunge beneath the surface of Schönberg's moody temperament. The cycle has at least many passages of profound poetic effect, achieved in strange terms, economically but electrically. The succession of 21 verses, however, must be overpowering to the receptive capacity of any but devotees of Schönberg's exigent style.

Popular Symphony Program

Mr. Cameron's first popular program with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra confirmed his popular success and the first impressions of his keen musical personality. The orchestra played with ranging feeling for dramatic effect the pizzicato movement, and Finale of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, the "Rouet d'Omphale" of Saint-Saëns and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 1.

There was a seizing directness of vigor in the performance of the "Fidelio" Overture of Beethoven. Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," in a sturdy and balanced performance, did not escape coarseness of tone. Kajetan Atti played well the fluent and superficial "Fantasy," for harp alone, by Saint-Saëns.

A novelty on the program was Percy Grainger's "Jutish Melody." It is an orchestration, robust and original, of four folk songs, found by the composer in researches in Jutland. It is an entertaining addition to the "pop" repertory, and probably was intended as just that.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:15 Talk.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Elliott Shaw, baritone; Brigadiers Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Ray Sinatra and Eliot Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Popular dance program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Address by President Hoover at banquet of Association of National Advertisers.
9:30 NBC, "Symphonaria."
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
11:00 "Musical Gems."
11:40 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 "Romance in Rhythm": orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Stores Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Bianca Hoffmann, soprano; Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
7:15 CBS, Crockett Mountaineers.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Youth Rebuilding the World," Sir Rabandranath Tagore, Indian poet.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians: quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia's Radio Column.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Al Lombardo and his Aristocrats.
5:30 Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:02 a. m.—NBC, Address by President Hoover.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; Soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Music in Review

Clare Clairbert

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Clare Clairbert, soprano, sang the following program, assisted by Francis de Bourguignon, pianist, and Eugene Lion, flutist: Proch, Variations (with flute obbligato); de Bourguignon, "Mandoline"; Alabieff, "Russian Nightingale" (arranged by Estelle Liebling); Mozart, Air from "Die Entführung aus dem Serail"; Giordoni, "Caro mio ben"; Brumagne, Serenade; Verdi, "Ah fors è lui" from "La Traviata." Mr. de Bourguignon contributed an excellently played piano solo in the Allegro Appassionato by Saint-Saëns and Mr. Lion greatly pleased the audience with his flute in Bach's Polonaise et "Badinerie."

Widely heralded as colorature par excellence, Miss Clairbert came to Boston, where the skeptical reviewers are famous for their skepticism, and be it chronicled at once that Miss Clairbert remained to dissipate any doubt as to her ability, at least in the opinion of one listener. Although our personal bias is against the pyrotechnical, we must honestly concede Miss Clairbert the palm in this particular field. To a voice of singularly even quality throughout its range, this singer adds temperament and intelligence.

The Variations by Proch are excellent fragments for the purpose of revealing, between key signature and double bar, the vocal material which the singer has at hand. Once through this, Miss Clairbert proceeded to the business of demonstrating that mere trills, scales, staccato arpeggi and the like were but accouterments to her art. In the delicate "Mandoline" of Mr. de Bourguignon, as in the "Russian Nightingale" by Alabieff, Miss Clairbert displayed tones both brilliant and subdued, while in the aria from "La Traviata," to hasten toward the last number, she revealed, in addition to tones well modulated, a quality best described as crystalline. She also revealed a flair for the dramatic possibilities of the aria, which presaged a successful assumption of the rôle of Verdi's hard pressed heroine—and if voice and temperament were not sufficient equipment, Miss Clairbert could also fashion a visually consistent Violetta. In retrospect, one of the most brilliant voices heard in Boston in years.

Mischa Levitzki

Saturday afternoon, Mischa Levitzki, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall. His program was as follows: Bach-Lisst, Organ Prelude and Fugue, A minor; Gluck-Brahms, Gavotte; Beethoven, Sonata "quasi una Fantasia," Op. 27, No. 2 ("Moonlight"); Chopin, Fantasy, F minor, Op. 49; Schumann, "Des Abends," "Aufschwung," "Warum?" and "Traumeswirren"; Mendelssohn, Andante and Rondo Capriccio; Rachmaninoff, Prelude in G minor; Dohnányi, "Music of the Spheres" and "A Mad Party"; Lisst, Etude de Concert and Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12.

A very large and very enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. Levitzki. With the opening measures of the organ prelude, one became aware that he was in the mood to exhibit power and eloquence, and as the program progressed, this conviction was confirmed. Although the least offensively "arranged" of perhaps any of Bach's works, this composition written for organ gives the pianist scant opportunity to do aught but display a prodigious technic or to point the entrance of a fugal subject, both of which Mr. Levitzki accomplished with neatness and dispatch. The Gavotte which followed offered wider opportunity for revealing a softer mood. Disappointingly, Mr. Levitzki performed it in almost metronomic style. Perhaps he felt it rhythmically rather than poetically; for that we will not quarrel with him, but when he extended this mood to the Beethoven sonata . . . well, that again, was another thing. In fact, if the reluctant truth must be told, Mr. Levitzki did not reach his stride, poetically, until his first encore, a Ravel composition which offered vehicle for a delightful and sensitive tone. In "Traumeswirren," there also appeared this feeling for the refinements and delicacies of the musical measure. When Mr. Levitzki will, he can evoke charming speech from his instrument. Following a heroic presentation of the Lisst Rhapsody, the artist bowed to the wishes of his audience and played several encores.

Schumann-Heink—Félix Fox

Last night, in Symphony Hall, The Durant, Inc., presented Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, and Félix Fox, pianist, in a joint recital. Carolyn Gray was the accompanist for Mme. Schumann-Heink, whose program comprised three groups, the first of which included the "Armida" Aria by Handel and three Schubert songs, "Du bist die Ruh'," "Wohin?" and "Die Allmacht"; group two contained "Ich liebe dich," by Beethoven; "Es Muss ein Wunderbares Sein," by Lies; Wagner's "Träume," Hildach's "Im Lenz," and "Pirate Dreams," by Huerter. The last group included "Dawn in the Desert," by Gertrude Ross; Geoffrey O'Hara's "There is no Death," "Trees," by Rasbach, and Chadwick's Danza.

A large audience greeted Mme. Schumann-Heink. It unmistakably showed the regard in which it held her by the prolonged applause it showered upon her as she made her first entrance, and by the insistence with which it demanded encores at the conclusion of each group. After having sung some 10 numbers, small wonder the singer was moved to ask, "Do you still like me?" to be answered by thunderous applause. With no reputation to be gained—who would want more than she already possesses?—no need to caress her public, or placate an exalting manager, she may now proceed to enjoy her public appearances, as she most evidently does.

Mr. Fox played with his customary good taste, finding it necessary neither to pummel the keyboard nor maltreat the pedal in order to achieve sonority, when this quality was needed. Nor did he descend to the trick of exaggerated rubato in lieu of legato playing. Four Preludes by Chopin—C major, F major, B flat major and E flat major—were examples. Of the Ballade in A flat major, also by Chopin, he might have made more, while of his second group, which included Rachmaninoff's Prelude in B flat major, Capriccio in B minor by Brahms and the Valse-Caprice by Philipp on themes by Johann Strauss, this reviewer found the Capriccio the most interesting. His audience, however, gave much applause to each number, and recalled him for several encores.

Aubrey Panky

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Aubrey Panky, Negro baritone, sang the following program, to the finely played accompaniments of Madeline Meredith: Handel, "Where e'er you walk"; Péri, "Invocazione de Orfeo"; Falconieri, "Occhietti Amati"; Mazzaferrata, "Presto, Presto io M'innamoro"; MacFayden, "Inter Nos"; Spross, "The Day Is Done"; Storey-Smith, "A Caravan from China Comes"; Griffes, "An Old Song Resung"; four Brahms songs, "Sonntag," "Die Mainacht," "Von ewiger Liebe" and "O wüsst ich doch den Weg zurück"; five spirituals, "Poor me," "Wade in de water," "Way up in heaven," "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child" and "I know de Lord's land his hands on me."

Mr. Panky gave promise last year of better things to come. It is pleasant to chronicle that in many respects he has fulfilled that promise. Although the voice itself continues to be edgy in the upper register, and the singer continues to place a restricting barrier around his top notes, one observed a marked improvement in general in his tone production. One also observed with satisfaction that Mr. Panky is acquiring a facility in the interpretation of a song as well as in method of singing it. Of those which it was the fortune of this reviewer to hear, "The Day Is Done" by Spross stands out as a real achievement in fineness of tone and phrasing, and revealed Mr. Panky as possessing the art of good legato singing. The small audience was warmly appreciative and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK A GUEST

Mme. Schumann-Heink will appear at the Armistice Day observance, tomorrow night, at Symphony Hall, at which Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, will be the principal speaker. She will sing two numbers, one of which will be "Taps."

The Dialer's Guide

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FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 11

Talks

"Mistakes We Make" (CBS), Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer, in "Adventures in Words" period. 9:15.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain), "Topics in Brief," an interpretation of the news. 6:45.
Frederic William Wile (CBS—T), Weekly political résumé. 7.
"Mr. Session" with Elinor Smith" (WEAF Chain), American birdwoman. 7.
"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer of Suffolk Law School, Boston. 7:45.
Walter Winchell and guest artist (WABC). 7:30.
"The Early Bookworm" (CBS—T). Selected books for review and contest announcement by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.
"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). Interpretations of the news by Brooklyn newspaperman. 8:30.
General John J. Pershing; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War (WJZ—T), Armistice Day program of the Military Order of the World War and the Reserve Officers' Association. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Everready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist (WEAF—T). 9.
"Salute to Pristine Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Chorus and orchestra from KDKA, Pittsburgh; address by William Pfaff, president of the United Typothetae of America. 10.
Soloist and salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 10.
Vocal soloists; male chorus; Louis Katzman's Orchestra; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madisen, stage an screen gossip (CBS—T). Armistice Day program. 10:15.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Brahms, Schubert and Goldmark, besides the usual holiday concessions. 6:05, 6:45.
Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). American Fantasy (Herbert); Triumphal Entry of the Boyards (Halvorsen); Dance of the Slaves-Aida (Verdi); Prelude in G minor (Rachmaninoff); On the Heights. Impressions of Italy (Charpentier); Overture 1812 (Tchaikovsky). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Three Swiss bits, two Bizet selections and familiar works of Dvorak and Rubinstein. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Tom Terriss and his Musical Aviators (WJZ—T). Orchestra composed of licensed airplane pilots. 7:15.
Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Popular ballads and new installment of "Foolish Facts" by Mr. Crumit. 8.
Collis O'Mara, tenor; Freddie Rich's orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.
Don Byron, tenor; Van Lawnhurst, vocalist-pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Murray Kellner's orchestra (WJZ Chain). Reviving "April Showers," "Sympathy Waltz" and "Long, Long Trail" in a list of present-day favorites. 8.
Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; orchestra (WEAF—T). Feature, "Old New York" medley with necessary vocal choruses. 9:30.
Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Half hour of Harlem and Fifth Avenue. 11, 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7, NBC Chicago 10, NBC Pacific. 8:30.
New England History (Standard—WEAF Chain). Sconyland sketch. 7:30.
"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). First trip of the 20 mule team. 8:30.
"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). In stocks to the tune of 120,000. 10.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian period by balalaika ensemble under the direction of Alexander Kirillof, and Genia Fonariova, soprano. 8.

Recitalist

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). The one man show. 7:30.

Maine Town Honors Boy Aviator Who Broke Cross-Country Records

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP) — Stanley Boynton, boy flier of Lexington, Mass., made ready on Nov. 10 for an official round of acclaim prepared in honor of his feat in shattering two junior transcontinental flight records.

Young Boynton's record of 20 hours 20 minutes flying time for the west-east flight and 24 hours two minutes for the east-west trip was set over a greater distance than that covered by Robert Buck of Elizabeth, N. J., who formerly held the junior record.

Buck's flights were between New York and Los Angeles, while Boynton traveled between Rockland and Los Angeles. Boynton completed the round trip here Nov. 9 at the airport, where he learned the rudiments of flying.

Maine officialdom, in the person of Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, was to honor him at the state capital at Augusta, while a banquet in his honor will be held here in the evening. Boynton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Boynton, will be guests.

On his westward flight, Boynton lowered by 4½ hours the previous junior mark of 29 hours 33 minutes made by Robert Buck of Elizabeth, N. J., and his return flight shaved 3 hours 24 minutes from Buck's west-east record. His flight also was recorded as the longest transcontinental achievement, reckoned from Rockland to Los Angeles and return to Rockland. Buck flew from and returned to New York.

The last leg of his flight was from Rochester, N. Y. He was forced down for a brief period at Rutland, Vt., by a rainstorm and from that city to Rockland he said he encountered the worst flying conditions of the entire trip.

RADICAL LEADS IN CHILE VOTE

ARICA, Chile (AP)—Alejandro Gallo Radical, Nov. 10 appeared winner of the first election held Sunday in the Department of Arica for a seat in Congress since the district came under Chilean sovereignty by the Tacna-Arica settlement. He is expected to hold a prominent position as Opposition leader in Congress.

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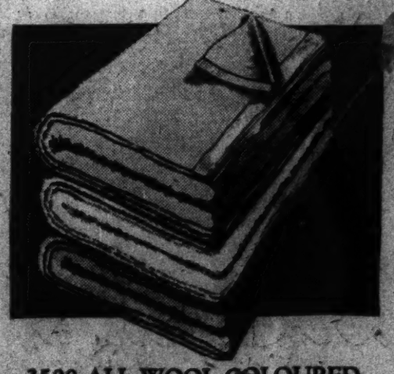

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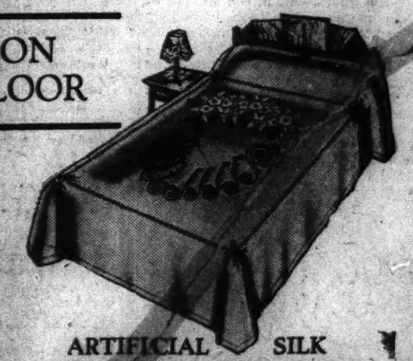

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FOOD RATIONS PUT ON STRICTER BASIS IN RUSSIA

Heavy Manual Labor Gains by New Classification—Butter Supply Stopped

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Beginning in November new ration books were introduced in the Soviet Union. Up to this time all the population was divided into two categories: manual workers and employees. Children up to 14 years enjoyed the privilege of special cards. Due to the shortage of food and clothing, the population has now been divided into six categories, children again remaining in a class by themselves. This division will enable the Government to operate with greater dexterity and distribute whatever products there are among the classes whom it considers most important.

The new system of rationing divides the manual workers into two categories: those doing heavy work in mines and large factories and those working for light industry and smaller factories. Both categories are officially entitled to the same rations, but should a shortage develop in the supply of some product and leaving insufficient of it for all workers, then those in the first category will get it, the others will not. Employees and ordinary citizens have been put into the remaining four categories according to the importance and difficulties of work they are performing. Those having the misfortune to belong to the sixth and last category will be supplied with their rations only after the first five have had theirs.

The Soviet Government frankly claims to be a class state with definite privileges for the chosen. For the present it scorns the idea of equality as childish sentimentality.

Flour Prospects Improved

Another innovation is the promise that due to this year's good harvest, the quality of flour will be improved and the bread-card owner may get his full allotment in white bread, if he chooses. Last summer and autumn only half the ration was given in white bread, the other half was "black," usually pasty, sour and unappetizing.

The situation with meat and butter is different. No butter is being given to adults during the months of October, November and December. They are receiving, instead, small rations of margarine from about a ¼ pound to ¾ pound per month depending upon their category. Efforts are made to abolish the long queues in which women in some districts waited all night in order to be sure of obtaining their rations. It is announced that meat coupons will be issued only after the meat is actually in the stores and all the coupons can be honored, which was not the case before.

More "Closed Stores"

The system of "closed stores" in effect for some weeks now, will be extended. By this system some of the best and largest stores are "attached" to certain factories and important state institutions. Only workers and employees of the given factory can buy in their store. Everybody else is excluded. It was found that the closed stores helped to eliminate large queues and further permitted the Government to supply certain factories with merchandise unobtainable by others.

A statement made by Z. S. Bolotin, chairman of the Moscow trade department, shows how inefficient and bureaucratic a state controlled system may become. Mr. Bolotin said that despite the extreme shortage of manufactured goods felt throughout the Soviet Union, the shelves of some state and coöperative stores have actually been overcrowded with millions of rubles worth of goods lying idle for lack of customers. The trouble is that not a pair of shoes, or a yard of textile material, or a pair of stockings or socks can be bought now without a special order issued by some organization. The path the order must travel from the time it is issued till the owner is actually allowed to obtain the indicated article, is so long and devious that it often travels weeks before it gets to the store. The adventures and travels of an order for merchandise have now been limited to a month's time and it is hoped this will change the anomalous situation whereby the Soviet citizen is shoeless while shoes lie idle on the store shelves.

Schwab and Grace Visit Ship Plant

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, inspected the properties of the corporation at Quincy and Boston Nov. 10, heading a party of 80 directors and officials.

After looking over the Bethlehem shipbuilding plant at Fore River, a subsidiary, the party came to Boston by sea on the new Diesel electric towboat Luna of the Mystic Steamship Company and inspected the Atlantic Works and the Simpson Works of the Corporation at East Boston, leaving for New York at 4:30 p. m.

Efforts were made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to arrange a luncheon in honor of the party, but their schedule prevented their acceptance.

SPRINGFIELD FAIR EXHIBITS ARRIVING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Exhibits for the National Recreation Exposition which will be held from May 30 to June 6, 1931, at the Eastern States Exposition grounds, began to arrive here for storage at the exposition warehouse preparatory to the show. The arriving exhibits are a part of material to be sent here by 21 governmental agencies having recreational interests.

Two phases of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway comprise the models received in this first consignment from the United States Bureau of Public Roads. One model shows the approach area at Mount Vernon and the other the grade separation bridges in Virginia, south of the present highway bridge across the Potomac River. The bridge is notable for its four long curving ramps, making for a continuous and safe flow of traffic between the two levels of roadways involved. Both models will occupy some 700 square feet of floor space.

REVERE LEGION POST LAYS CORNER STONE

City and state officials and members of the American Legion posts of neighboring towns and cities joined in the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Building of Revere Legion Post, Nov. 9, at Revere.

More than 500 took part in the parade, which opened the exercises shortly before 3 o'clock, and marched from North Shore Road and Shirley Avenue to the grounds of the new building. The corner stone was laid by Mayor Andrew A. Casassa.

SOCIAL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES DEBATED

A militant striving for social equality declared to be denied the Negro in Boston, as well as throughout the United States, was advocated by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Negro editor of the magazine, The Crisis, speaking at Ford Hall Forum Nov. 9.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University, also speaking on the question, agreed that the American Negroes had many wrongs and grievances, but took the view that the colored race would gain more by making the carrying out of their obligations toward the white race their first aim, rather than adopting a militant course which might prove antagonistic.

MOOSUP, CONN., FIRST IN ADULT EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOOSUP, Conn.—The recently completed survey of attendance at classes in adult education throughout the United States disclosed that the village of Moosup has brought to Connecticut the honor of first rank, it was announced here Nov. 8, by Miss Mary F. Potter, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Windham County meeting of the federation.

The adult education classes in Moosup had an average attendance of 97 per cent, the highest recorded for the past year.

CHILEAN SHIPPING MERGER

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Various independent Chilean shipping companies have virtually reached an understanding for pooling their interests into one company for operating purposes in order to compete more effectively with foreign lines. The companies involved handle both freight and passenger service.

NEW JERSEY ZINC PROFIT

New Jersey Zinc Company had third quarter net profit of $1,050,820, equal to $3 cents a share, compared with $2,470,884, or $1.25 a share, in the third quarter last year.

Through Leafy Lanes in a Four-in-Hand

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"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"
Painted by Gilbert Wright

"The wheels hummed cheerily in unison; the brass work on the harness was an orchestra of little bells; and thus, as they went clinking, jingling, rattling smoothly on, the whole concern, from the buckles of the leaders' coupling reins to the handle of the hind boot, was one great instrument of music."—Dickens. The Duke and Duchess of York are using this reproduction as a Christmas card.

Anti-Vivisectionists Active in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The general public would never tolerate vivisection if they knew what is being done, declared C. J. Horrocks in a recent lecture here under the auspices of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. "Our chief difficulty," he said, "is to inform them, and the greatest obstacle of all is the painful nature of the subject. Few have the courage to face the horrors. This is the sacrifice you are called upon to make if you would aid our cause.

"Our hope," he continued "lies in the awakening of the medical profession itself, and there are many medical men today—some of them eminent—who believe as we do. Prof. Lawson Tait, the greatest surgeon of his day, as reported in the Medical Press and Circular of May, 1899, wrote: 'Some day I shall have a tombstone put over me and an inscription upon it to the effect that: He labored to divert his profession from the blundering that has resulted from the performance of experiments on the subhuman groups of animal life, in the hope that they would shed light on the aberrant physiology of the human groups. Such experiments never have succeeded and never can; and they have, as in the cases of Koch, Pasteur and Lister, not only hindered true progress, but have covered our profession with ridicule.'

"We opponents of vivisection have shouldered a tremendous task which we may not live to see accomplished. It is to convince the public that cruel experimentation upon animals is an abomination; that the medical profession is on the wrong track in following this line of research."

Queensland Called Rich in Minerals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland — "The Cairns Hinterland possesses mineral wealth unapproached by any other district in the world," declared Alexander Macdonald, mining engineer, on his return from an inspection of the mining fields of North Queensland on behalf of London and Scottish financial interests.

"North Queensland," he said in an interview, "continues an abundance of gold, silver, copper, lead, bismuth, wolfram, scheelite, antimony, tin, and molybdenite. The Cairns Hinterland contains amazing mineral wealth, though it has remained practically untouched for years because labor restrictions have deterred financial enterprise from developing it."

Mr. Macdonald said he had traveled 800 miles through the back country examining mining propositions. He believed that the Queensland Government's plan of granting mining concessions on certain areas will do much good, especially where it is desired to influence British capital.

Canadian Duty Hits Australian Butter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The new Canadian tariff affects a large number of Australian goods, though to nothing like the same extent as New Zealand commodities. This is due to the trade treaty between the Commonwealth and the Dominion, which gives Canada a virtual monopoly of the Australian purchases of canned fish and newsprint.

The dairy industry will be most affected owing to the increase of from 1 cent a pound to 3 cents a pound on Australian butter entering Canada.

No alteration has been made in the tariff on dried and canned fruits, and Australia hopes to build up a large export trade in these. Increase in the rate on fresh meat from 3½ to 6 cents a pound should be beneficial to Australia, because Australian fresh meat will be admitted to Canada at one-half cent a pound.

The balance of trade is heavily in Canada's favor. Last year Australia purchased goods worth nearly $20,000,000 from Canada and sold commodities worth just over $4,000,000 in return.

TASMANIAN POWER PROJECT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Owing to the increasing demand for power in Tasmania, the Government is planning to tap the waters of the Great Lake through the medium of the River Shannon.

Australia Seeks Market for Rice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Rapid strides having been made by the seven-year-old rice industry, Australia is now producing more rice than can be consumed locally, and is planning to secure profitable markets for the product overseas. As a first step, a small experimental shipment is being sent to Canada.

Seven years ago there was not one rice field in Australia; this year 30,000 acres were cultivated, yielding 30,000 tons. The industry is centered in the irrigated areas on the Murrumbidgee River (New South Wales), but if trial shipments find a suitable market overseas it will be extended to Victoria and other states.

Seed from the United States and Java was planted in Australia in 1923 and the successful results brought about immediate expansion.

Experts estimate that New South Wales has another 53,000 acres suitable for rice growing and an attempt is to be made to capture a fair proportion of the rice trade with the United Kingdom and the Pacific islands.

NEW ZEALAND EXPORT TRADE SHOWS GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Despite the trade depression, the quantity of butter graded for export from New Zealand for the last year was 95,000 tons, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. The value of the produce sent abroad in the last 10 years has been £167,000,000, which is more than the whole of that of the previous 54 years.

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READING: 84 Broad St.
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THE HOME FORUM

Being Neighbors

IN THESE days of speed, efficiency and compactness, when, for the sake of convenience, we are inclined to file ourselves away in neat practical little pigeonholes of great filing cases known as the modern apartment house, it is pleasant, still, to find those who cultivate the habit of being neighbors.

I cannot choose but think that the child who grows up without having lived in a neighborhood has missed one of the very valuable relations with people and events.

Of late we seem for the most part to be too busy for that good, time-honored visiting back and forth for which our fathers built their spacious houses and filled their bulging barns. Too often, in these days, we are satisfied to give a swift greeting, a hurried good word or a passing comment, without giving much thought to what we are doing. And so now, more than ever, is the child who lives in a neighborhood rarely fortunate.

There is a freedom about mingling with one's neighbors, a pleasant informality and a naturalness, which can come in no other way, and children who have a neighborhood childhood acquire a certain assurance, a confidence of manner and a poise of bearing, which can hardly be come by in any other way.

There is no doubt about it, being a neighbor is not like being anything else. A neighbor is not a relative, though he is often more closely related to us in daily friendly contact than are our nearest relatives. He is not merely a friend, though more often than not long association makes him the best and truest of friends. He certainly is not a stranger, for nobody better than our neighbor knows our front-door habits and our back-door habits, and all our little odd and different ways.

It takes a long time to grow to be a good neighbor, or perhaps I should say it takes much maturing for people to grow together enough so that they have that feeling toward each other and that concern for each other that makes them join hands and hearts in mutuality. Living side by side for ever so long cannot in itself make people neighbors in anything but name. Summer and winter, spring and fall, and sometimes more than that, pass, before one has reached that excellent stage of understanding.

I once spent a spring planting, a summer's blossom-time and a fall harvest with a neighbor before I discovered what an excellent fellow he was.

I had admired the workmanship way in which he planted his garden, the praiseworthy way he kept it weeded, and commended him for his fruitful harvest. But it was not until winter came, that season of icy sidewalks, that I realized that he had qualities that made him a neighbor of more than ordinary value.

With those first snows that thaw one minute and freeze the next, our neighbor began what I can never regard as anything but a work of art.

His walks were a delight to see. With what pleasure I approached his bare and shining sidewalks, on an icy winter's night. We all kept our walks moderately clean and perhaps even better than that, for we are a self-respecting little community and take worthy pride in keeping things looking well. But my neighbor's pristine sidewalks were a joy to behold. Others might wait an hour beyond that propitious time when melted ice can be easily sloughed off, and so find it too stubborn to move when they did get to it. But never he. He knew the proper moment to take advantage of it, be it said to his credit. And if by chance a particularly severe storm caked the ice so that even his ambitious shovel could not budge it, he covered it generously with coarse sand and so made walking safe and pleasant.

"Little seeds of kindness I call it," said the postman one day, speaking of my neighbor's thoughtfulness. Oh, yes, the postman appreciates good neighbors, more than almost anyone else, I think.

Our hearts warmed to our good neighbor as the winter wore on and storm followed storm in monotonous procession. We grew to look forward, as we came down our street, to that little oasis in a cold and icy world, and many a kindly glance did we turn to that yellow light which was his home window. That winter, our street was a particularly well-cared for street. For we all in varying measure caught our neighbor's spirit. "The best sidewalks in town," said our loyal postman.

I incline to think that on the whole neighboring is one of the most charming and lovely institutions of daily living. How much more cheerful is a fire on the hearth when there is a possibility that our neighbor next door may drop in to share it with us, and to chat of this and that and everything, bringing me news of his garden, his house, of his pet hobby, while I in turn report to him all those little things in which I know he takes a neighborly interest. How much more lovely are the phlox, and the hollyhocks and the tall blue larkspur of our own garden if they can look over the low bounding hedge and visit with those of a neighbor.

And the events which keep happening in busy days, how much more interesting they are when we can see our pleasure doubled in our neighbors' happiness, and then how much more quickly a passing cloud is past, and how much lighter is its affliction if we have the well-placed sympathy in its truest sense, which is comprehension, of those about us.

Small boys were made to be neighbors, and so were dogs. Fences are nothing to them but so much the more fun; they think they are there to be climbed and any dog that cannot jump a fence can either dig his way under, or go around. Perhaps small boys are a bit hard on gardens, lawns and fruit trees, but after all, what should we do with the gardens, lawns and fruit trees if we did not have the small boys?

I do not think that progress does well to take away our neighborings. We need to grow up together, to see each other from the basis of the lawn-mower, the hoe and the snow shovel. We mellow in the warmth of our neighbor's smile and expand under little demands for daily favors.

Since Bible days men and women have been neighbors. In those days, when there were so few of us we needed each other, and so it began. Strange enough is the present-day anomaly. We have more people living near us than ever before, and often, for that very reason we have no neighborhood; and yet in our little boxes so neatly labeled, so there shall be no confusion in our apartment-file cases, there is still the impulse to neighbor and there are always ways of showing that one is a good neighbor.

E. G.

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Restoration

In a whir of unexpectedness
Two ring-doves
Alight on the garden fence.
Apparently
They are as surprised
To find me here
As I am at their coming.
They regard me with a mild confusion.
While I study this sudden loveliness.
After some moments of abashed indecision,
They turn and whir away.

Small wonder that Job,
Joyous in his new daughters,
Named one Ringdove!
How one could forget old sorrows,
Having a lovely daughter
Named Ringdove!
With a lovely sister
Named Applescent!
And another
Named Cassia!

MYRTLE T. SUTHERLAND.

The "Sermon" in India

What is there in this "mountain sermon" of Jesus that makes appeal to the men of India? I think it is the intensity which throbs in it. India has always taken religion seriously. . . . To any prophet of intensity India listens: intense love, intense trust, intense joy, intense purity, intense enthusiasm for righteousness, all the intensities of being perfect. Run through the Sermon on the Mount. . . . Here is trust brought to its perfection, lifted right out of the heart of a little child in the home and set in the center of man's being, trust that opens the hand of a giving God. Here is providence shown in perfection, calling the birds to their feedings and dressing up the common flowers. Here is gentleness so great as to become irresistible power, that like the soft ceaseless rain on a mountainside tears rocks asunder and sends them thundering into the valley. . . . Here is ethical enthusiasm such as neither the scribes and Pharisees of Judea nor the rishis and pundits of India know anything about. The way of moral achievement is cleared up to the horizons of the perfectness of God: "Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect." With such a sign in the heavens, human enthusiasm for righteousness both individual and social becomes not a struggling but a conquering force. So the procession still winds up that mountain side, and the Teacher still expounds the life of heaven lived on earth.—OSCAR MACMILLAN BUCK, in "India Looks to Her Future."

A Roman Daughter

I remember the very words,—"Non parlo francese, Signore,—I do not speak French, Signor," said the stout lady; "but my daughter, perhaps, will understand you."

And she called, "Enrica! Enrica! venite, subito! c' è un forestiere."

And the daughter came, her light-brown hair falling carelessly over her shoulders, her rich hazel eyes twinkling, the color coming and going upon her transparent cheek, and her bosom heaving with her quick step. With one hand she put back the scattered locks that had fallen over her forehead, while she laid the other gently upon the arm of her mother, and asked in that sweet music of the south, "Cosa volete, mamma?"

It was the prettiest picture I had seen in many a day; and this notwithstanding I was in Rome, and had come that very morning from the Palace Borghese.

The stout lady was my hostess, and Enrica—so fair, so young, so unlike in her beauty to other Italian beauties—was my landlady's daughter. The house was one of those tall houses—very, very old—which stand along the eastern side of the Corso, looking out upon the Piazza di Colonna. The staircases were . . . very narrow and dark. Four flights of stone steps led up to the corridor where they lived. A little trap was in the door, and there was a bell-rope, at the least touch of which I was almost sure to hear tripping feet run along the stone floor within, and then to see the trap thrown slyly back, and those deep hazel eyes looking out upon me; and then the door would open, and along the corridor, under the daughter's guidance . . . I passed to my Roman home. I was a long time learning the way.

My chamber looked out upon the Corso, and I could catch from it a glimpse of the top of the tall column of Antoninus, and of a fragment of the palace of the Governor. My parlor, which was separated from the apartments of the family by a narrow corridor, looked upon a small court hung around with balconies. . . .

Night after night a bright blaze glows upon my hearth, of the alder fagots which they bring from the Alban hills. Night after night, too, the family come in, to aid my blundering speech, and to enjoy the rich sparkling of my fagot-fire. Little Cesare, a dark-faced Italian boy, takes up his position with pencil and slate, and draws, by the light of the blaze, genii and castles. The old teacher of Enrica lays his . . . handkerchief across his lap, and with his spectacles upon his nose, and his big fingers on the lesson, runs through the French tenses of the verb amare. The father, a sallow-faced, keen-eyed man with true Italian visage, sits with his arms upon the elbows of his chair, and talks of the Pope, or of the weather. A spruce Count, from the Marches of Ancona, wears a heavy watch-seal, and reads Dante with furore. The mother, with arms akimbo, looks proudly upon her daughter, and counts her, as well she may, a gem among the Roman beauties.

The table was round, with the fire blazing on one side; there was scarce room for more than three upon the other. Signor il maestro was one; then Enrica; and next—how well I remember it—came myself. For I could sometimes help Enrica to a word of French; and far oftener she could help me to a word of Italian. . . . I used greatly to love to watch the puzzled expressions that passed over her forehead as the sense of some hard phrase escaped her; and better still, to see the happy smile as she caught at a glance the thought of some old scholastic Frenchman, and transferred it into the liquid melody of her speech.—DONALD E. MITCHELL, in "Reveries of a Bachelor."

Days on the Thames

I longed to go to the actual source of the river, to Thames-head itself, but in this I never succeeded. Mallet was always for milder measures, and for enjoying the delights of the infant Thames at Bablock Hythe, or some place of equal charm and less exertion. . . . He would demand or take an "easy" on the slightest pretext. A water lily, the dimness of his eyeglass, the drooping of the sunlight in the West, the problem of whether some dingy little bird was a kingfisher or a crested wagtail, demanded consultation and a pause in our toil. Occasional rests, he proved, were a wise, nay, necessary precaution with a heavy old tub manned by indifferent oarsmen. I, on the other hand, would have violently explored the Thames in a man-o'-war's barge if I could have done it no other way.

We talk of the charm of the open road, but what is it to the charm of the open river, especially when the stream gets narrow There, if anywhere, reigns the Genius of the Unexpected. You push your boat round some acute angle of water, with willows and tall rushes obscuring your course, and then suddenly shoot out into the open, with a view perhaps of an old church or manor-house, or of stately fields and trees—things which a boy feels may be the prelude to romance. . . . So strong with me, indeed, was this feeling . . . that when I wrote my unfinished novel, I began with a boatload of undergraduates shooting out of the Thames up a tunnel of green boughs made by a canalised brook, into a little lake in front of an exquisite grey Elizabethan house. There the heroine and an aged parent or guardian were surprised taking tea upon a bank studded with primroses and violets. How an aged parent or guardian consented to have tea out-of-doors in violet time was not explained! But if I do not take care I shall go the way of those orators who take up the whole of their speeches in explaining that they have not time to say anything. Therefore, farewell to the glories and delights of the Thames.—JOHN ST. LOE STRACHEY, in "The Adventure of Living."

Courtesy The Galleries, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago

Peonies. From a Painting by Edmund Tarbell

THE name of Edmund Tarbell needs no introduction to art lovers, identified as he is with portraits and flowers, beautifully rendered.

In this canvas the flowers are rendered with the utmost sympathy for their charm. The interest is kept in the center of the bouquet by the crisp treatment of the petals, and elsewhere the color and form of one flower melt into another with all the fascination so dear to the heart of a painter.

The peonies are of delicate pink and rose shades, with the white ones taking on the warmth of their glow.

The vase is evidently a fine Chinese piece—rose, turquoise, yellows and greens playing against one another.

Lanterns of the Orient

Of all the many-sided impressions that the East leaves upon the hearts and imagination of the traveller, none stand out so clearly, next to the people themselves, as the glittering, gleaming, dancing light-givers, which are inseparable from the life of China and Japan. From the meanest hovel of the coolie to the Imperial Throne Room of the Forbidden City in Peking, they are to be found.

In all groups and classes and environments, these lanterns of the Orient, fashioned of paper and bamboo, of horn, porcelain, and bronze, of wood and stone, of silk and lacquer; painted, embroidered, carved or bejewelled, form a part of the national expression. No wedding, . . . festival, pilgrimage, nor procession is complete without them; no temple, shrine nor holy place; no shop, no dwelling. In all shapes, sizes and materials they accompany the life of the people.

In music, art and poetry, the Chinese Ti Lung symbolizes a spiritual, as well as a material, need of the country. Even the Oriental heaven has its Sky Lantern; while the New Year Celebrations are brought to a triumphal close on the fifteenth of the first moon, by giving the Lanterns a Festival. Yuan Mei sang about a Feast of Lanterns two hundred years ago:

In spring for sheer delight
I set the lanterns swinging through the trees,
Bright as the myriad argosies of night,
That ride the clouded billows of the sky,
Red dragons leap and plunge in gold and silver seas,
And O my garden gleaming cold and white,
Thou hast outshone the far faint moon on high.

The mission of a lantern is to give light, to show the way. The aim of its maker is to express beauty, no matter how humble may be the form and the material employed. The uses of a lantern are to bring happiness and kindliness and hospitality, to light up dark places, to guide the feet in unaccustomed paths, to welcome the guest bidden for a feast.

The Guest lanterns that are set out on the doorstep to light the way of the bidden one through the various courts which she may have to travel, are the essence of good cheer and courtesy. They wink their fat, low-hung faces at the guest in friendly greeting, preliminary to the hand clasp and smile awaiting within doors.—GRACE THOMPSON SEMAN, in "Chinese Lanterns." From the Interpreter.

El temor se va, la salud viene, por el Amor

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA HUMANIDAD entera desea salud; esto a penas se puede negar. Falta de salud causa sufrimiento y muchas limitaciones que nadie de por sí desearía experimentar. Se reconoce ahora más amplia e inteligentemente que el miedo es una causa de enfermedad; y aun cuando no se conceda que el miedo es la causa, muchos reconocen que el miedo es un obstáculo serio al restablecimiento del enfermo. Siglos ha que Juan, un discípulo del Curador más grande que el mundo jamás ha conocido, Cristo Jesús, declaró: "En amor no hay temor; mas el perfecto amor echa fuera el temor: porque el temor tiene pena." Había seguido al Maestro con constancia, había escuchado a sus enseñanzas, había sido testigo de muchas obras de curación llevadas a cabo por el Maestro, lleno de compasión, y de ahí había aprendido que el único poder que puede exterminar el temor es el amor. Así declaró y demostró en la práctica que el Amor divino puede librar la humanidad del miedo y de sus males resultantes.

En su libro de texto sobre la curación espiritual por el recurso científico a la omnipotencia del Amor divino, Mrs. Eddy dice que "la causa de toda enfermedad es mental, un temor mortal, una creencia o convicción errónea de la necesidad y del poder de la mala salud; también un temor que la Mente es incapaz de defender la vida del hombre e incompetente para gobernarla" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pág. 377). Tal vez no haya título dado más frecuentemente a Cristo Jesús que el de "el Guía", porque en su experiencia actual sus discípulos han encontrado que era verdaderamente el Guía al Amor perfecto que echa fuera el temor y redime al género humano de sufrimiento y limitación. Lo que los hombres más temen es pecado y enfermedad, y San Pablo, otro discípulo leal y poderoso del Maestro, declaró que "la ley del Espíritu de vida en Cristo Jesús" le había "librado de la ley del pecado y de la muerte." Esta ley libertadora era y es la ley del Espíritu, implicando la existencia causada y sostenida por el Espíritu y completamente gobernada por la ley espiritual.

La Ciencia Cristiana es el Consolador profetizado por el Guía, y su demostración descansa sobre la verdad de la causación espiritual. Jesús probó que su teología y su método curativo científico eran una misma cosa. Reconocía a un Padre, o creador de todo. Declaraba que el único creador, el Espíritu, debe de ser reconocido y adorado como Espíritu. Reconocía la identidad verdadera sólo en afiliación espiritual, como semejanza y manifestación de Espíritu. Y probó en su vida diaria, por su demostración científica, que por el conocer y aceptar de un sólo Principio divino, el Amor divino, todas las apariencias del mal y todos los tormentos del sentido material pueden ser abandonados y destruídos. Hoy día la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana también se ocupa del estado mental detrás de la supuesta manifestación física. Esto está de acuerdo con el consejo de Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, pág. 377): "Quita el error fundamental y el temor gobernador de esta supuesta mente inferior, y quitas la causa de toda enfermedad lo mismo que la acción morbosa o asentada de cualquier órgano."

Las publicaciones de la Ciencia Cristiana han probado repetidamente que ésto es verdad tanto con respecto a dificultades orgánicas, como a desórdenes funcionales. Puesto que la Mente crea, mantiene y gobierna todo, el ser verdadero del hombre es perfecto, inmaculado, indestructible, y en armonía completa con todas las otras ideas de la Mente. Cuando la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana veía, en su ministración curativa de muchos años, las apariencias más malignas de enfermedades orgánicas desvaneciéndose bajo el poder omnipotente del Amor perfecto, tenía pruebas, lo mismo que San Juan, del método del gran Guía.

Bien se puede esperar que estas demostraciones curativas puedan darse por discípulos cristianos en nuestros días, y no es milagroso de ninguna manera; porque ¿no exigía el Salvador que sus apóstoles y sus discípulos por todas las edades curasen a los enfermos y echasen fuera "los demonios?" Nos queda su promesa que hasta obras mayores que los suyos debían de llevarse a cabo, según el relato de San Juan: "El que en mí cree, las obras que yo hago también él las hará; y mayores que éstas hará; porque yo voy al Padre." Había enseñado como nosotros también podemos ir al Padre, la única causa y el único mantenedor de la existencia espiritual y eterna, y encontrar en lugar de los sueños y las sombras de la experiencia contrahecha del sentido material, el consuelo divino de las realidades del Amor perfecto.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Mississippi Harbor

Above Baton Rouge the river broadened and its banks became civilized. Tangled swamps were gone and the cropped levees lay close by the verge. Behind them showed the roofs of plantation houses, planned to overlook the river in the days before the high levees; shut off now. Or sometimes we saw only the dark green dome of a grove of live-oaks hiding a roof.

A high, narrow wedge of a vessel was coming toward us from the distance and as she came closer the skipper veered over to give her a wide berth. This was a steamship come up from the Gulf and the ocean beyond. She was riding light now, for her red water-line was high up above the surface of the river and her white bridge towered over us. She flew a Danish flag. Just below, a fleet of sea-going ships flying the Union Jack lay along shore, taking oil.

We knew we were down in the lower delta now. For these must be tankers that came up from the Gulf through the last three-hundred-mile stretch of the Mississippi to the refineries along the way, making one great harbor of the river from here on down. They'd probably be with us the rest of our way. These were steamships. The steamboats were old friends by now. They were the shallow-hulled wooden paddle-wheelers with the high rickety superstructures, used to push barges along the river, and a last handful of them to carry freight and a few passengers, like the Tennessee Belle. A boat belonged on the river, a ship on the sea; and the ship came up this last stretch of the Mississippi only as it might come up a city harbor. We were getting on! Salt-water vessels were our neighbors now.—KENT and MARGARET LESLEY, in "Shanty-Boat."

Fear Goes, Health Comes, Through Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL humanity desires health: this can scarcely be gainsaid. Lack of health causes suffering and many constrictions which no one naturally chooses to experience. It is now being more widely and intelligently recognized that fear is a cause of disease; and even when fear is not conceded to be its cause, many recognize fear as a grave drawback to recovery. Centuries ago John, a disciple of the greatest healer the world has ever known, Christ Jesus, declared: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love." He had followed the Master steadily, had listened to his teaching, had witnessed many of the Master's compassionate, healing works; and from them he had learned that the only power that can cast out fear is Love. Thus, he stated, and he proved in practice, that the divine power can rid mankind of fear and its concomitant evils.

In her textbook on spiritual healing through scientific recourse to divine Love's all-power, Mrs. Eddy states that "the cause of all so-called disease is mental, a mortal fear, a mistaken belief or conviction of the necessity and power of ill-health; also a fear that Mind is helpless to defend the life of man and incompetent to control it" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 377). Perhaps no title given to Christ Jesus is more frequently used than that of "the Way-shower"; for in actual experience his followers have found him to be indeed the Way-shower to the perfect Love which casts out fear and redeems mankind from torment and limitation. Sin and disease are what men chiefly fear; and Paul, another devoted and able follower of the Master, avowed that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" had made him "free from the law of sin and death." This liberating law was and is the law of Spirit, involving existence caused and sustained by Spirit and completely governed by spiritual law.

Christian Science is the Comforter foretold by the Way-shower, and its demonstration rests upon the truth of spiritual causation. Jesus proved his theology and scientific curative method to be one. He acknowledged one Father, or creator of all. He declared that the one creator, Spirit, must be known and worshiped as Spirit. He acknowledged true selfhood only in spiritual sonship, in the likeness and manifestation of Spirit. And he went about proving, by his scientific demonstration, that through the knowing and acknowledging of one divine Principle, or divine Love, all the evil appearances and all the torments of material sense can be forsaken and destroyed. Today, Christian Science practice also deals with the mental state back of the so-called physical manifestation. This is in accord with Mrs. Eddy's counsel (Science and Health, p. 377), "Remove the leading error or governing fear of this lower so-called mind, and you remove the cause of all disease as well as the morbid or excited action of any organ."

The students of Christian Science have repeatedly proved this to be true with regard to organic troubles as well as functional disorders. Since Mind creates, sustains, and governs all, man's true being is perfect, immaculate, indestructible, and in complete accord with all the other ideas of Mind. When the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science saw, in her healing ministry of many years, the most malignant appearances of so-called organic disease vanish under the almighty power of perfect Love, she had proof, as had John, of the Way-shower's method.

That these healing proofs can be given by Christian followers in our own day is to be expected, and is in no wise miraculous; for did not the Saviour demand that his disciples and his followers in all ages should heal the sick and cast out all evils? His promise stands, that even "greater works" than his should be performed, as John records: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." He had shown how we, too, may go to the Father, the one cause and sustainer of eternal spiritual being, and find, in place of the dreams and shadows of the counterfeit material sense experience, the divine comfort of perfect Love's realities.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Punctuality

Each flower keeps
Its punctuality of bloom,
As calendared by sun and earth
A-tilt against each other far a-space.
Such great events in stellar void
As solstices and equinox
Are marked on earth
By some true blossom, heaven-turned.
The rosy oleander marked
The splendid August, fruited, ripe;
And now the Japanese anemone
Weighs out September's equal day;
While cosmos and chrysanthemum
At last in blue October stand
In blooms of amber, gold, and rose,
To point the long ecliptic's turn.

MARGARET TROLLI CAMPBELL.

Your Visit to England

One of the strangest sensations possible on our planet is provided for an American who lands for the first time at Southampton. The journey across three thousand miles of ocean is no more than a tunnel in a railway—with water substituted for walls. America and England are like two adjoining stations with a tunnel between. After those days of ceaseless travel, an American hears his own tongue, is among his own people. In short, he is at home.

It matters little whether you land in Plymouth, Southampton or Liverpool; your first journey will provide your next surprise. No sooner is the town left behind than you are in the midst of a green countryside, little streams and bridges, tiny villages and farmsteads, absurdly winding lanes, all amongst funny-shaped fields bounded by hedges, and trees of all kinds in irregular profusion. After the big stretches of American railway travel, everything will seem to you to be on a tiny scale, as though you were Gulliver in Lilliput. . . .

Surprise awaits you in the colour everywhere, not only in the greens and soft reds and blues of the country—in fields and roofs and distances, but in London; too. You will enjoy the scarlet of the continual stream of buses, of the uniform of the guardsmen, and of the Chelsea Pensioners, the reds and blues of the flags flying (there is always some "day" going on, although no one bothers to enquire what its object is), against the soft grey backgrounds of Cathedrals and Church towers, and the darker grey of the weather-beaten, smoke-laden Portland stone, with the frequent patches of vivid green and mingled colours of Parks and Squares. On a fine day, when fleecy white clouds are hovering over the Abbey and Parliament Square, I have noticed even Londoners look up. . . .

The spirit in which you enter England should be that of the Emperor Hadrian, who made the grand tour of the Roman Empire, attracted by the antiquities, mysteries and romance of the outlying regions. "He desired," says the historian Bury, "to see all that was to be seen, to know all that was to be known, and to do all that was to be done. . . ."

England to-day, small as it is, can show as many curiosities as did the Roman Empire. It is in truth inexhaustible, and for every curiosity that I point out to you, a dozen more will greet you. You enter it, like Hadrian, in the character of owner. All our treasures of beauty and history are yours. They belong to those who will take the trouble to see and study them. No other kind of possession can equal this. . . .

I advise the following up of some historical or literary character whom you admire, such as Raleigh or Penn, or Dickens or Wordsworth. Or the exploring of associations with your own state, such as Virginia or Georgia. Or a general enquiry into the development of church building or houses or inns. . . .

A certain Prince Serendip, of whose country and date I am ignorant, discovered that when he was looking hard for one thing, he kept finding a host of other things that he had long wanted. Hence the word, "Serendipity" has been given to the joy of discovering the unsought. Your own Continent itself was such a case. May this joy be yours in England.—From Introduction to "America's England," by M. V. Hyndes.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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PRICES YIELD EASILY UNDER BEAR SELLING

Stocks Move Irregularly on Their Way Downward—More New Lows

NEW YORK (AP)—The virtually uninterrupted bear movement in stocks rolled into its third month today, having already broken most endurance records.

The list had a brief rallying spell for a time in the morning, but fresh weakness of the utility and rail shares soon turned the entire list emphatically downward, driving prominent issues to the lowest prices in two years or longer.

The market closed weak, with numerous losses of one to four and some from 5 to 10 points. Selling was in large volume for a time, the day's sales aggregating 4,500,000 shares, but trading quieted down in the afternoon when prominent industrials were well supported.

U. S. Steel, Western Electric, American Can and General Electric, after declining about two points, recovered a little.

North American, Atchison, Union Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern dropped about 7 to 10. National Biscuit, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio lost three or more.

Decline Is Unchecked

Reports from the steel industry were if anything a little more favorable. Ingot production in the Cleveland area was placed this week at 50 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 52 last week, but some large automobile manufacturers are shortly going into production on new models, and this may tend to check the slackening of operations in some steel plants.

The United States Steel Corporation's monthly unfilled tonnage report, showing a gain of about 57,000 tons, was favorably regarded, although it failed to check the decline in the stock. It is reported in steel trade circles that advance specifications are so indefinite as to the dates when deliveries will be requested that unfilled orders have to some extent lost their barometical importance. The fact that the decline was checked, however, was encouraging, and perhaps indicated that consumers were coming to the view that prices are dragging bottom.

The conversations which are understood to be under way in New York looking to world curtailment of copper production, to stabilize prices, were veiled in secrecy, but reports in trade circles had it that substantial progress was being made toward reaching an agreement. It was expected that definite results will not be forthcoming for some weeks.

The stiffening in the tone of the call money market noted last week seemed to be passing. The rate held at 2 per cent at the loan desk, but concessions in the outside market were again reported.

Bonds Are Liquidated

Liquidation in domestic bonds whose price level now closely approximates the low of the year was resumed today, and overshadowed the recovery made by a few issues from the bottom reached last week.

While offerings were not large, most of the active railroad and industrial bonds were in supply at fractions under the closing figures of Saturday, to give an irregularly lower trend to the domestic section. Strength of United States Governments again stood out. Liberty 3½s and Liberty first 4¼s were very firm.

The principal development of interest in the new financing field was announcement of an offering of $125,000,000 91-day treasury bills, to be dated Nov. 17, when $120,000,000 in bills matures. The bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, tenders being received up to Nov. 13.

The unsettled condition of the bond market has caused investment houses to curtail offerings.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November, wk end'd Nov. 7	82.2	121.7

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 8	Last Nov. 7
300	Acme Steel	35	35	35	37
200	Adams Roy	5	5	5	
300	Ad Research Ind'l	30	29	29	31
200	Am Equities	7½	7½	7½	8
50	Art Metal Wks	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
10	Assoc T & T	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
1750	As Tel Util	20¾	19	20¾	20
200	Burnham Trad	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1150	Butler Bros	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
1050	Cent Pub Serv A	17	15¾	16	18½
3256	Cent & S W Util	18	17¾	18	17½
400	Chi Citz pf	6	6	6	10½
2300	Chicago Corp	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
1900	Chi Corp pf	40½	40¼	40¾	40½
1650	Common Edison	243	240	243	243
150	Consumers Co	3½	3½	3½	3¾
1300	Cont Chgo	8¾	8¼	8¾	9¼
700	Cord Corp	4¼	4	4	4
700	El House Uf	34	33	34	34½
1500	Gleaner C Har	15¾	13¾	13¾	13½
300	Grt Lakes Air	2¼	2¼	2¼	3
300	Inland Util	8	7¾	8	8
14000	Insull Ut Inv	42	39½	40¾	41
300	Kellogg Switch	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
350	Libby, McNeil	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
150	Lion Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
1800	Mahn Dearborn	23½	22	23	23
950	Mer & Mfr "A"	17¾	17½	17¾	18
36300	Mid Utilities	20	19¾	19¾	20
600	Mid Ut pf	100	98½	100	99
600	Mo-Kan Pipe	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
450	Nat Ed Pwr A	23	23	23½	23½
150	No Am Car	30½	30½	30½	31
2200	N A Lt & Pwr	61¼	60¾	61	61¼
150	Sally Frocks	5½	5¼	5¼	6
400	Sangamo Elec	28	27½	28	29¼
1200	Seab Ut Shares	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
450	St Dredge cv pf	15¾	15	15½	15½
750	Swift & Co	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Swift Intl	31¾	31¼	31½	31¾
30	Util C Am pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	U S Gypsum	35¾	35	35	35½
1900	U S Radio	14¾	13	14¼	14½
300	Utah Radio	3	3	3¼	3
1850	Util & Ind	8	7¾	7¾	8
700	Util & Ind pf	19¾	19½	19¾	20
350	Vertex Mfg	18	17½	18	18½

Total sales, 318,300.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 10	Last Nov. 8
43½	8¾		Abitibi	300	9	9	9	10
110½	104	7	Ab & Stv pf	100	104	104	104	
31¾	17¼	1.60	Adams Ex	6600	18¾	17½	17¾	17¾
84	33½		Adams Ex pf	110	80½	80½	80½	80
32	21	2	Adams Mill	300	21½	21	21½	
34¾	30¼		Addressograph	800	30¾	30¼	30¼	29¾
23¼	3½		Adv-Rumely		3¼	3	3	4
3	1		Ahlstrom		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
104¾	91¼	7	Air Reduc	8700	98	91½	92	98½
36	10	2½	Airway El	400	10¾	10	10	10¾
3¾	1		Ajax Rubber	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
8¼	4¼		Alaska Jun	2100	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
20¾	6¾		Alleghany	9600	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
			Allegh Stl	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	
72	43		Allied Chem		193	183½	188	186½
343	188¾	20	Allied Chem pf	10	325¾	325¾	325¾	323½
126¾	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	125	125	125	125
88	33¾	3	Allis-Chal	2000	35¾	33¾	33½	34¾
43¾	19	2	AL Port Cem	30	19	19	19	19
31¾	18	2	Amerada	1100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
31¾	21¾		Am Ag Ch stk	200	21	21	21	
106¾	90		Am Ag Ch pf	300	90	90	90	90
41¾	20½		Am Ag Ch pf st	400	21	20¾	20¾	
97¾	49		Am Bk Note	200	53	53	53	49
98	33¾	3	Am Bk N pf	110	42¾	42¼	42¼	44
68½	20¼		Am Bosch	300	21¾	20¾	20¾	21½
54¾	33	2.40	Am Brake	700	38	37	37	35¾
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	100	120	120½	120½	
21¾	6¼		Am Br Roy	500	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
84	32	7	Am Br Roy pf	50	37	37	37	45
158½	67⅛	4†	Am Can	98800	111⅛	107⅛	108½	109
82½	32½	6	Am Car & F	500	34½	33½	33½	35
49¾	20	3	Am Chain	1300	35	32	33	36
			Am Chain pf	100	90	90	90	
101	75⅝	7	Am Chicle	2300	98	96	96	98¼
81¼	36½	2†	Am Comrcle	1500	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
33	9¼		Am Con Ind	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
59¾	24		Am En Tel	300	35	34	34	35¾
59¾	24		Am European	200	25	24	24	25
101¾	34⅜		Am & FPw	12900	37¼	34⅜	35½	36
101	80	6	Am & FP 6	110	88	86	86	86
111½	79¼	7	Am & FP 7		87	87	87	87
106¾	77⅞		Am & FP 7pf	300	78¾	77¼	77½	77¾
33¾	8¼	2	Am Hawaii	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
41¾	27⅛	3†	Am Ice	600	29	28¼	28¼	29
85¾	18	2†	Am Int Corp	3300	19¼	18	18¼	19¾
105	28½	4	Am LDco	2300	30½	29½	30	28
			Am Loco pf	100	82½	82½	82½	
14½	3½		Am Mach & Met	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
51¾	18¼	3	Am Metals	400	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
98	42	7	Am Nat G pf	30	43	41½	41½	45
129¾	47⅞	1†	Am Pow&Lt	8500	55½	47⅞	48	48¾
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	89½	89½	89½	
39¾	18	1	Am Radiat	10600	18	18	18	18¾
146	128¼	7	Am Radiat pf		140¼	140¼	140¼	
37	8¼	3	Am Repub	1200	10	10	10	10¼
100⅞	32½	2†	Am Roll Mill	5600	33¼	32	32¾	33
67¾	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	56	55¼	56	58½
2	1		Am Ship	2900	1½	1½	1½	1¾
54½	28½	5	Am Ship Bldg	1000	30¼	29½	30¼	30
79½	47⅜	4	Am Smelt	9600	50¾	47⅞	48	49
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134½	134¼	134½	
65	25¼	7	Am Solvents	200	29	29	29	29
33¼	24	3	Am Stl Fndr	1200	25¾	24	24¾	25¼
33½	5¾	2	Am Solv pf	400	9	8¾	9	9
55½	38	2	Am Stores	600	38	38¼	38¼	38¼
69¾	40	5	Am Sugar	2400	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
110	98	7	Am Sugar pf	100	98½	98	98	98
274¼	184¾	9	Am Tel&Tel	37100	190¾	184¾	186¼	188
141¾	96	8	Am Type	100	99	99	99	
124⅞	58¾	1†	Am Wat W	11100	64¾	59¾	60	63¼
20¼	6		Am Wool	200	7	6	6	8¼
44½	16½		Am Wool pf		18	16½	16½	17¾
9	2¼		Am Writ ct	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
44¾	20	4	Am Writ pf	400	21	20¾	20¾	23
17¾	¾		Am Zinc new	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
53½	20	1	Anac Wire	300	23½	23½	23½	24
81½	32⅞	2½	Anaconda	17800	35¼	34	34¾	36
81¾	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	30½	29¾	30	31
37¼	14¾	1	Andes Cop	600	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
29¼	17⅛	2	Arch Dan	2900	19	18¾	18¾	19
82⅝	61	7	Armour D pf	400	65	61	64	64
8½	3		Arm Ill A	2500	3¼	3	3	3¼
4¾	1¾		Arm Ill B	2700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	400	35	33	33	35
13¾	5		Arnold Cons	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
28¾	20⅝	2	Art Metals	100	21	21	21	23
46⅛	25	4	Asso Apparl	100	34½	33¾	33¾	34½
50⅛	35½	2½	Asso Dry G	700	35⅝	35½	35¾	6⅝
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	87½	87½	87½	
242½	182	10	Atchison	7800	198½	192	193½	190½
108¾	102⅜	4	Atchison pf	300	105½	106½	106½	106⅝
175½	116¾	10	Atl Coast L	700	116	114¼	114¼	115
80¾	46	2	Atl G&WI	100	46	46	46	47
51¾	18⅝	1†	Atl Refin	9700	19½	18¾	19	19
106	53	4	Atlas Pwd	100	53	53	53	53
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	120	98	97	99	100
37	11	3†	Atlas Stores	200	13	11¾	11¾	12
8½	2½		Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	3
63¾	60¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	
7	1⅞		Austin N	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	4700	66¼	61½	65¾	61¾
9½	3¾		Aviation	5300	4	3¾	4	4

—B—

38	19½	1¾	Baldwin	4200	30¾	29½	30⅝	30
116	94	7	Baldwin pf	120	95	94	94	
122⅝	73	7	Balt & O	4300	76½	73	73	75⅞
110½	108⅞	6½	Bamber pf	90	108	108	108	
118½	109	7	Bangor & A pf	10	111	111	111	
20¾	8¼	2	Barker Bros	40	11½	8½	11½	
7⅝	1¾		Barnet	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34	12	2	Barnsdall A	12100	14	12	14¼	14¾
84	67⅛	7	Beatrice	900	72	70½	70½	71¼
109¼	101¾	7	Beatrice pf	100	107⅞	107½	107⅞	
70½	46¾	3	Beechnut	300	48	46¾	48¾	48¾
85½	76½	1.38	Beig NR ppf	100	76½	76½	76¼	76⅝
57⅝	14¼	2	Bendix	12100	15½	14½	15	15⅝
56½	15	2	Best & Co	2100	41¾	37½	39¼	40¼
110½	58¼	6	Beth Steel	52700	61¾	58¾	60	60½
134	110	7	Beth Steel pf	400	118	118	118	130
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	400	23½	23	23	23
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	2600	17	16	16½	17
78	59½	4†	Bon Ami A	100	60½	60¼	60¼	
5	1		Booth Fish	100	2			
90¾	60¼	3†	Borden	900	64	63¼	64¾	65
50½	3		Borg Warner	800	15½	15	15⅝	15½
25⅜	13½	2	Briggs	4700	14¾	13½	14	14
35½	15½	2	Briggs & Str	400	16	15½	15½	16½
22¼	4		Brockway	300	4½	4½	4½	4¾
85	21		Brockway pf	20	38	35	35	
78⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1500	65¼	62½	63½	63¾
98¾	84⅜	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	85	84¾	84¾	85
178¼	99½	5	Bkyn Un G	3400	103	99½	100	103½
42	34	3	Brown Shoe	700	34½	34	34	34¾
30⅝	12¼		Brun Balke	300	13	13	13	13½
33⅜	5½		Bruns Term	200	5¾	5½	5½	5½
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	2800	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14¼
117	107¾		Bucyrus pf	40	113½	113½	113½	113½
43	25½	2½	Buey cy pf	700	27	25¾	25⅞	26
68	54		Budd Mfg pf	20	58¾	58¾	58¾	
16¾	4½	1	Budd Mfg	600	5	5	5	5
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	20800	9¾	8½	8¾	8¾
74	16		Bullard	10600	18	18	18	18
100⅞	32½	2†	Bulova Watch	1000	27½	27	27½	27¾
110½	76	8	Burns Br A	400	78	75	75	76
35	13½		Burns Br B	100	13½	13½	13½	13¾
51⅛	20⅝	1	*Burroughs	1900	21½	19¾	20¼	21
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	900	24¼	23½	24¼	24½
110	98	7	Bush T deb	50	98¾	98	98½	98½
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	2	1¾	1¾	2
29½	10¾		Butterick	200	11	10¾	10¾	11½
112⅜	39¼		Byers	6500	41⅞	37⅝	38½	40
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	500	50½	50	50	50¼
30	10	2	Campbell	100	11	11	11	10⅞
89¾	32	10	Calu & Ariz	200	33⅞	32½	32⅞	
33¾	8½		Calu & Hecla	2300	9¼	8¼	8¾	8¾
75⅝	35	6	Canada Dry	12200	37¾	34⅝	35	37
80¼	39⅞		Can Pac	10300	41¾	39⅛	40½	41
34½	19	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18
28¾	8½	6	Capita. Adm	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
362¾	103⅛	6	Case Thresh	10800	106½	103¾	104¾	104½
79¾	32	3	Caterpillar	1200	33	30½	30½	32½
60	8¼	3	Celotex	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
84½	25	7	Celotex pf	60	31	31	31	31¼
30⅞	15½		Celanese Corp	1000	16	16	16	16
31⅝	30⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	32	32	32	
318	200½	8‡	Cen of NJ	100	205	205	205	205½
8¼	3½		Century Rib	2900	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
65⅝	30¼	4	Cerro de P	3900	32	30¾	31¾	32
16⅞	3¼		Cert-Teed	500	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	2300	18	16¾	17¾	17¾
82½	43	3	Ches Corp	3000	47	43	43	47
51⅝	39½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1600	42¾	41¾	42	42¾
10⅝	1½		Chi & Alt pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	6¼		Chi Gt West	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
52⅜	22¾		Chi Gt W pf	100	24	23¾	24	23¾
49¾	17⅞		Chi M&StP	3500	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
40	11⅜		Chi M&SP pf	1400	13½	11¼	11½	13⅜
85⅞	43	5	Chi & NW	800	43½	43	43	43½
37	7½		Chi Pneu	1500	8¼	7½	7½	8
55¾	24	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	25	23¾	23¾	24
13⅜			Chi RI	800	68	65	65	68
28⅜	20⅝	2	Chi Yel Cab	40	23	21	21	23
46⅛	25	4	Chick Cot O	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
150	35½	2½	Childs	1000	37¼	34¾	35	36
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	87½	87½	87½	
242½	182	10	Atchison	7800	198½	192	193½	190½
108¾	102⅜	4	Atchison pf	300	105½	106½	106½	106⅝
175½	116¾	10	Atl Coast L	700	116	114¼	114¼	115
80¾	46	2	Atl G&WI	100	46	46	46	47
51¾	18⅝	1†	Atl Refin	9700	19½	18¾	19	19
106	53	4	Atlas Pwd	100	53	53	53	53
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	120	98	97	99	100
37	11	3†	Atlas Stores	200	13	11¾	11¾	12
8½	2½		Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	3
63¾	60¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	7100	67¾	63½	65¾	61¾
7	1⅞		Austin N	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	4700	66¼	61½	65¾	61¾
9½	3¾		Aviation	5300	4	3¾	4	4

—B—

38	19½	1¾	Baldwin	4200	30¾	29½	30⅝	30
116	94	7	Baldwin pf	120	95	94	94	
122⅝	73	7	Balt & O	4300	76½	73	73	75⅞
110½	108⅞	6½	Bamber pf	90	108	108	108	
118½	109	7	Bangor & A pf	10	111	111	111	
20¾	8¼	2	Barker Bros	40	11½	8½	11½	
7⅝	1¾		Barnet	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34	12	2	Barnsdall A	12100	14	12	14¼	14¾
84	67⅛	7	Beatrice	900	72	70½	70½	71¼
109¼	101¾	7	Beatrice pf	100	107⅞	107½	107⅞	
70½	46¾	3	Beechnut	300	48	46¾	48¾	48¾
85½	76½	1.38	Beig NR ppf	100	76½	76½	76¼	76⅝
57⅝	14¼	2	Bendix	12100	15½	14½	15	15⅝
56½	15	2	Best & Co	2100	41¾	37½	39¼	40¼
110½	58¼	6	Beth Steel	52700	61¾	58¾	60	60½
134	110	7	Beth Steel pf	400	118	118	118	130
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	400	23½	23	23	23
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	2600	17	16	16½	17
78	59½	4†	Bon Ami A	100	60½	60¼	60¼	
5	1		Booth Fish	100	2			
90¾	60¼	3†	Borden	900	64	63¼	64¾	65
50½	3		Borg Warner	800	15½	15	15⅝	15½
25⅜	13½	2	Briggs	4700	14¾	13½	14	14
35½	15½	2	Briggs & Str	400	16	15½	15½	16½
22¼	4		Brockway	300	4½	4½	4½	4¾
85	21		Brockway pf	20	38	35	35	
78⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1500	65¼	62½	63½	63¾
98¾	84⅜	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	85	84¾	84¾	85
178¼	99½	5	Bkyn Un G	3400	103	99½	100	103½
42	34	3	Brown Shoe	700	34½	34	34	34¾
30⅝	12¼		Brun Balke	300	13	13	13	13½
33⅜	5½		Bruns Term	200	5¾	5½	5½	5½
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	2800	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14¼
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43	25½	2½	Buey cy pf	700	27	25¾	25⅞	26
68	54		Budd Mfg pf	20	58¾	58¾	58¾	
16¾	4½	1	Budd Mfg	600	5	5	5	5
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	20800	9¾	8½	8¾	8¾
74	16		Bullard	10600	18	18	18	18
100⅞	32½	2†	Bulova Watch	1000	27½	27	27½	27¾
110½	76	8	Burns Br A	400	78	75	75	76
35	13½		Burns Br B	100	13½	13½	13½	13¾
51⅛	20⅝	1	*Burroughs	1900	21½	19¾	20¼	21
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	900	24¼	23½	24¼	24½
110	98	7	Bush T deb	50	98¾	98	98½	98½
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	2	1¾	1¾	2
29½	10¾		Butterick	200	11	10¾	10¾	11½
112⅜	39¼		Byers	6500	41⅞	37⅝	38½	40
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	500	50½	50	50	50¼
30	10	2	Campbell	100	11	11	11	10⅞
89¾	32	10	Calu & Ariz	200	33⅞	32½	32⅞	
33¾	8½		Calu & Hecla	2300	9¼	8¼	8¾	8¾
75⅝	35	6	Canada Dry	12200	37¾	34⅝	35	37
80¼	39⅞		Can Pac	10300	41¾	39⅛	40½	41
34½	19	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18
28¾	8½	6	Capita. Adm	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
362¾	103⅛	6	Case Thresh	10800	106½	103¾	104¾	104½
79¾	32	3	Caterpillar	1200	33	30½	30½	32½
60	8¼	3	Celotex	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
84½	25	7	Celotex pf	60	31	31	31	31¼
30⅞	15½		Celanese Corp	1000	16	16	16

STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES TO TEND DOWNWARD

Near 48 P. C. of Capacity—Structural Demand Good —Big Pig Iron Sale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Operations in the steel industry have sagged another 2 or 3 per cent to 47 or 48 per cent of capacity. In fact, a rather continuous drop in operations is expected over the rest of the year, though a somewhat sharp upturn is expected early next year, since steel stocks in the hands of consumers are becoming so low that an upturn about them would appear inevitable.

Once or twice since the war the industry has been as low as 35 or 40 per cent of capacity. It is possible that this low rate will be duplicated the last two weeks in December, when holidays and inventory taking will add to the dullness.

One of the most cheerful happenings of the week was the purchase of 50,000 tons of pig iron by the American Radiator Company, the largest tonnage taken at one time by this leading pig iron consumer in several years. The company is reputed to be a shrewd purchaser, and the deal at this time would indicate the opinion on the part of the officials of the company that prices are at bottom.

Good Structural Demand

Other iron and steel users invariably follow the radiator company into the market. The purchase coming at this time may go far toward stimulating iron and steel buying generally. The order for pig iron was divided among several producers of the North and South.

The prices made were presumably slightly under official quotations. The purchase was also inspired, no doubt, by the increase in residential construction as proved by figures compiled by building statistical agencies.

Week after week the good reports from the structural steel industry continue. New inquiries over the last week have aggregated over 100,000 tons, the best since early June. Steel for bridges is at the moment in far greater demand than for housing work and much of this bridge work is for use in Canada.

The railroads are becoming more important factors as steel consumers. Three roads are expected to inquire soon for a total of 450,000 tons of rails—the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Erie. Freight car purchases made recently and about to be consummated will account for the use of about 100,000 tons of steel.

Lowest Output Since 1924

Freight car orders during October were 3291, compared with 565 in September and 17,207 in October of last year, says Railway Age. The 10 months' total has been 36,428 compared with 83,397 in the corresponding era of 1929. Locomotive orders this year have amounted to 337, compared with 797 in 1929; passenger cars have aggregated 623 compared with 1110.

Steel ingot production during October was the lowest since the summer of 1924, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The production was at the rate of 100,756 tons daily compared with an average for August, 1924, of 96,188 tons. There was a decline by 8½ per cent, from September which almost accurately measures the fall in pig iron production.

The steel industry was operating at the average rate of 50.32 per cent of capacity during October, says the Institute. Production for the first 10 months has been 35,410,283 tons, compared with 47,888,156 tons for the corresponding period of 1929.

Pig iron demand is generally small though it shows some signs of picking up. A manufacturer in southern New Jersey is in the market for 1500 tons of iron. A cast iron pipe maker on the Delaware River has purchased 10,000 tons of iron.

Low Pig Iron Output

Of the 314 furnaces which can turn out iron in a practical way only 110 are now in blast. This is the lowest rate of pig iron production for several years. Net stocks of iron on furnace yards are rather large and iron promises to be plentiful for weeks to come. About 350,000 tons are estimated to be in furnace yards of the Buffalo district.

Steel makers may benefit from the movement to "buy now," which is being sponsored by the unemployment committee. One of the makers of railroad cars in the Chicago district has announced that he will buy six months' supplies in advance, in order to help the situation.

There is a tendency this year for railroads to build their new equipment in their own shops, in order to keep skilled labor employed. This, of course, tends to take business away from the car-building companies. However, so far as the amount of steel consumed goes no change results.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to build 1500 cars in its own shops, which will require a large tonnage of steel-plates. A new gas holder in the Philadelphia district will take 2400 tons of plates.

Nonferrous Markets

Among the nonferrous metals the rise in zinc prices has been the spectacular feature. As the week closed prime western slab zinc sold at 4.40c a pound, East St. Louis, compared with 3.95c to 4c a week before. The rise was engineered on reports of immediate drastic curtailment of production.

The October zinc statistics showed a gain of 8285 tons in surplus stocks to the total of 141,232 tons, the largest on record. However, the number of active retorts in operation decreased nearly 4000, standing at 41,004 at the end of the month, the lowest in several years.

Copper has become exceedingly scarce at 9¼c a pound, and the market would appear to be on the eve of an advance. Producers are evidently awaiting a favorable outcome of the international conferences on curtailment held at New York. Copper sales during the week have been 60,000 tons, the best volume since July.

The tin price has lost ground, selling under 26c a pound, a decline of 1 cent. World's visible supplies decreased 474 tons in October.

Lead has been very quiet, with prices unchanged.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced the tank car price of U. S. motor gasoline in New York to 7 cents a gallon from 7¾ cents previously. Throughout its southern territory, with the exception of Sewell's Point and Charleston, S. C., where prices were reduced ½ of a cent a gallon to 7½ cents, the company also has reduced the price of U. S. Motor gasoline 1 cent a gallon to 7 cents.

New York Bond Market

(quotations as of 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	94½	94½
Alleghany 5s '44	86½	86
Alleghany 5s '49	86	86
Alleghany 5s '68	86	86
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '29	46	46
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '51	100¾	100¾
Am Cyanamid 6s '42	91½	91½
Am For Pw 5s	82¾	81½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Am Inter 5½s 07 '49	95¾	95½
Am La Pr 6s	82	82
Am Metals 5½s	92	91¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	90
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s gr '29	143¼	143¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Am T&T 5s '65	108	108
Am T&T gr 5s '75	106¾	106¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103½	103
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '78	102	102
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '54	103½	103½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	78½	78
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89¾	89½
Associated Oil 6s '37	105¾	105¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84	
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¼	97¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	119½	117¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	80	80
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	87½	87
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	86½	86
B&O 4½s '33	101¾	101½
B&O 4½s cv	93	94½
B&O rfg 5s '95	101½	101½
B&O 5s series D	101½	101½
B&O rfg 4s '96	106¾	106¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	89	89
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106½	106½
Bet Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	89¾	89¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	35
Bklyn-Man Tr gt 6s '68	99¾	99¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	106½	106
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	117½	117½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¾	101½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¾	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¼	104½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can Pac 5s '70	106	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	87¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¾	96¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '53	108	108
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97	97
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	91½	91½
Gen RR NJ 6s	113	113
Cen Steel 8s '41	118	118
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	98	
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	99¾	98¾
Ches & O 4½s B	101½	100½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107½	107½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	97¾	97
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	69
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96	96
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	65	65
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	36½	35¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	78¾	77¾
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	77½	77
Chi Nw 4½s C	93¼	91
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101	101
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	91¾	91¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99½	99
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	91¾	90¾
Chi Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	87	87
Chi Pn Stn 5s ct '44	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89½	89½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	106¾	105¾
Childs Co 5s	85½	85½
Chile Copper 5s '47	88	88¾
Cin T 4½s	103½	102
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '56 A	93¾	93¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100¾	100
Clec CC&StL Cairo	96	96
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	102	102
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106¾	106¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96	96
Colo & So 4½s A	96½	96½
Colo & So 4½s 1st	100¼	100¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	97
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102	101¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Cog Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	29¼	29
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Con Ry & Lt 4½s	99½	99½
Container Corp 5s ct '42	99¾	99¾
Con Ry 4s '56	73¾	73¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¾	99¾
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	97½	97½
Con Ry 4s '54	73¾	73¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98	98
Cuba Cgne Sug Prod deb	11½	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rets	45	45
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	65
Cubs-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	19¾	19¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '54	18	18
Cumberland Tel&T 5s '37	103	102
Den Gas & stpd	103½	103½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den & Rio P con 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	101	101
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	73¾	73¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¼	85¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
East Tenn Va con	100	100
Erie cv 4s A '53	78¾	78¾
Erie 5s '67	83½	83
Erie gen lien	79	79
Erie gen 7½s	82½	81¼
Erie Pitts 3½s B	82½	82½
Fed Metal 7s '34	97	97
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35½	35½
Francisco Sug 7¾s '42	75	75
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	99	99¾
Gannett 6s '43	84	83
Gen Am Inv 5s	82½	82
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	98¾	98¾
Gen Theater 6s	85	81¾
Goodrich 6½s	100¼	100
Goodyear 5s	78	69
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69½	69½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111½	111½
Great North 1st A	96¼	96¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97¾	97¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '83	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	98	97½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	92	92
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	38¼	38
Houston E&WTex 5t pd	102	102
Houston Oil 5½s	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56¼	56
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77	77
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105½
Ill Cen 4s '53	89½	89¾
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89½	89½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	96¾	96½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	89¾	89¾
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	109
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	102	102
Ind Nat Gas 5s '36	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95½	95
Inter Hydro 8s	88½	88½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	89¼	89
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67½	66
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	88
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96	96
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	54¾	54
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72¼	72¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72¾	72¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81	78¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87¼	87
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '38	97½	97½
Kan Clt P & Lt 4½s	101¾	101¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '53	106¼	106¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73¾	73½
Kan City Term 4s '60	85½	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94¼	94¼
Kings Co El 4s '37	103¾	103¾
Kings Co El 6s '97	145½	135½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¼	103
Lake Shore & M8 deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autare 6s '54	64	63
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91¼	91½
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	100¼	100¼
Lew's Inc 6s '41 ww	110	110
Lew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
Long Island deb 5s '37	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	69¾	69¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L&N unl 4s '40	96¾	96¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103½	103½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	33	33
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	83¾	83¾
Marion Steam 5 6s	81	81
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94½	94
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	100½	100½
Met Edison 4½s	100	100
Mid W 6s	98¼	98¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Miss Riv & BSM 5s gtd	94	94
Mtn StP & SSM 4½s '51	101½	101½
Mtn StP & SSM 5½s '78	99½	98½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	97½	97½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	73½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	87	86¾
Mo Pac 5½s H	87½	87½
Mob 5s rct wi	98¼	98¼
M K & B 5s small	88	88
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	96	96
Morris & Essex 6s '55	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	80¾	80½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82	80
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	86	86

	High	Low
N O T & M 6½s '50	100½	100
NYCentR gen 5½s '97	83¾	84¼
NYCentR gen 6s '36	103¾	103¾
NYCentR 6½s '35	106½	106½
NYCentR rfg 6s 2013	101¾	101¾
NYCentR rfg 6s '13	100	100
NYCentR 6s '37	107½	107½
NYC L-SL con 5½s '54	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90	90
NY Chi & StL 5s A	104	104
NY Chi & StL 6s A '51	101½	101
NY Connect 5½s '43	103½	101¼
NY Dock 4s '51	83¾	83
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NYGELHAP pur m 6s '48	98	97¾
NY GELHAP 6s '49	106¾	106¾
NY NHaH deb 4s 3½s '54	77	78
NY NHaH sv deb 3½s '56	77	77
NY NS&T 4½s '67	83¾	83½
NY NS&H cv 6s '48	119¾	116¾
NY Out & W rfg 4s '92	41¾	40
NY Ry inc 5s	3	3
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	60	60
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap rfg 6s '46	100	100
NY Wchester & B 4½s '48 ct	85¾	85¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103¾	103¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '53	103¾	103¾
Niag Shares 5½s	86	86½
Nor Amer 5s	91½	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	24½	24½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	102¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	104¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	67
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94	93½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97¾	97½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	111¾	111
Nor States Pow 5s '41	103½	103
Nor States Pow 6s R '41	106¾	106¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107¾	107¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	53	52
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Ont Trans 5s	103	102
Otis Steel 6s '41	100½	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	103¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	79½	79
Paramount Pub 5½s	88¾	86½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	100½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94½	94½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	41¾	41¾
PaPthe Ex inc 7s '37	49	47
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	76	76
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	97¾
PPenn RR 4½s '63	100¾	100
Penn RR 5s '84	104¾	103¾
PPenn RR gen 5s '68	106½	106
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¾	106¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¾	93¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	99½
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	83¾	83½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	83¼	83¾
Philippine Ry 4s '37	23	23
Pitts Shen & L E 1st	103	103
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	109	109
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	106½	106
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99¾	99¾
Port Arl & Dock 6s '53 A	103¼	103¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '38	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	80	79
Pub Ser Colo 5s '48	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	101½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101¾	101¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	96½
Purity Baking 5s '48	99	99
Read rfg '97 A	93	93
Remington Arms 5s '37	97¾	97½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	91	90
Richfield Oil 6s	77	72
Rep L&S rfg 5½s '53	94	94
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	99¾
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	70	50
StL & SF 4s A '50	85	84½
StL & SF 4½s '78	83	82
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90½	90½
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StLP & RCRR 4½s '41	83	83
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94	93
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	53¾	53¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	22½	21
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	3	3
Seabd AL gen 5s '49	34	32
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	30	30
Seabd & Roan 5s '31	85	85
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	92
Shell Union 4s '47	88	88
Shell Union 5s ct '47	93¾	93¾
Shubert Theater Theater 6s '42	20	17
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	103½	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	99	99
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102¾
So Calif Pow 6s '47	85	84
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95½	95½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	87½	87
So Pacific col 5s '44	102¾	102
So Pacific cv 5s '34	103½	103½
So Pacific Oregon 4 4½s '77	90½	90
So Pacific 5s '37	85½	85¼
So Ry cons 5s '94	107¼	106½
So Ry gen 6s '56	118	118¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116¾	116¼
Sou'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103½
Spr Ill Wat 5s '52	103½	103½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	72½	72
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	27	27
Swift Intn Pow 6s '47	106	103¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	91½	91½
Ter RR Assn StL 4½s '39	102	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	90	88
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s '79	100½	100
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36¾	36
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98½	98½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '22	102	101¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	110½	110½
Union Oil Cal 1st '48 ww	97¼	97¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	91¾	91¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94¾	94¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	65	65
US Rubber 5s '47	70	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5½s '44	95¾	85¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	75	71
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	90	90
Va Ry 5s '62	101½	101½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Va Ry & Pow 5½s	100	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101
Wabash 5s B '76	95	93½
Wabash 5½s '76	101	100½
Wabash 5s D	95½	94
Walworth 6s '45	82¾	82¼
U S Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s	75	74
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	104¾
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	95½	95½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¾	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361	92	81½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97	97
Western Pac 5s A '46	96½	96¾
Western Un 5 B 4½s '50	99¾	99¾
Western Un 5s '51½s	103½	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	103¾	103¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Western Un 5s '60	103	102¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	90¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '49	102¾	102¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40¾	40½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	11	11
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100½	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98¾	98¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Nov 10	Nov 9
3½s '47	101.11	101.12	101.8	101.9	101.9
1st 4¼s '47	102.22	102.22	102.20	102.30	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	72	72
Adriatic El 7s '52	96¾	96¾
Akershus 5s '63	95½	95½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	67½	67½
Antioquia 7s A '45	70¼	70¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	70¼	68
Antioquia 7s D '45	70½	68
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100½
Argentine 5½s '62	87½	86¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94¾	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94¾	94½
Australia 6½s '57	95¾	95¾
Australia 5s '55	72½	72
Australia 5s '57	73½	73½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91½	91½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	14½	14½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96¾	96¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¾	89¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	95
Belgium (King) 6s '52	103	102½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¾	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101¼	101¼
Bergen (City) 8s '60 rcts	96¾	96¾
Berlin 6s '58 A	97½	97
Berlin 6½s '50	83¼	83½
Berlin 6½s '51	79	79
Berlin 6½s '50	78¾	78½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	80¾	79
Berlin Elec 6s	80	80
Bogot (City) 8s '47	91	91
Bonn (Rep) 6s '97	88	85½
Bonn (Rep) 8s '94	85½	85¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100
Brazil (Con Fr Rr) 8s '52	77	77½
Bru 6½s '24-'57	73	73½
Bru 6½s '27-'57	71½	71
Bru (US) 7½s '52	100¼	100¼
Bru (US) 8s '41	99	99
Bru (Brussels) 7s '34 ww	94½	94¾
Buenos Aires 6s '57	98	97
Buenos Aires 6s '60	97	97
Buenos Aires 6½s '61	98	98
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78	78
Canada (Dom) 5½s '26	101½	100¾
Canada (Dom) 6s '31	106½	106¾
Canada (Dom) 6s '52	106½	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '01	84½	84½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	82½	82½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83	83
Chile (Rp) 6s Jan '61	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	89	89
Chile (Rep) '52	81¾	81¾
Chilean Loan 7s	86½	86½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	82	82
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '46	69	69
Colombia Mtg 6s '46	69	69
Colombia Mtg 6½s '47	72	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	70	69
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	69
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '48	69	69
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	93½	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	74	74
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	80	80
Costa Rica (Rep) 7

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Old Man Scarecrow

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

OLD Man Scarecrow stood in the middle of Farmer Twinkletoes' biggest and most important fields. He was, as a matter of fact, the biggest and most important of all his scarecrows, which is saying a good deal since Farmer Twinkletoes had quite an army of them guarding his land by day and night.

Farmer Twinkletoes was a wealthy man and dressed in wealthy clothes—well-cut suits, and well-made hats, and all that sort of thing,—and so it happened that his scarecrows, who wore his castoff garments, looked wealthy too.

Old Man Scarecrow looked particularly well-to-do because he had on an overcoat which was by no means worn out, but which Farmer Twinkletoes had become tired of somehow. His hat sat in a jaunty fashion on his head; and on his hands, stretched out to east and west, he wore a pair of remarkably good gloves. So you see what a fine fellow Old Man Scarecrow was; and he stood, in his stocking feet, six foot three.

Every day when the farmer tramped past his fields, looking very wise and prosperous, Old Man Scarecrow drew himself up to his full height and flapped his gloved hands to show what a good scarer he was; and every evening when the moon was up and the birds had gone to bed, he called to the other scarecrows and told them how Farmer Twinkletoes had smiled and nodded to him in passing.

"He trusts me, you see," he would call through the silvery darkness across the field. And the other scarecrows would call to one another, "He trusts him, you see."

All Through the Winter

All the winter through Old Man Scarecrow stood in the middle of the field waving his gloved hands. There was not much to be done really because everything in the field was asleep, and the birds had gone elsewhere. But it kept his hands warm to wiggle them about, and it helped him to feel important. When the winds blew they caught the brim of his hat and made it more jaunty than ever, but the snow was bothersome because it got down his neck inside the velvet collar and tickled him.

At last the lighter days came along; tiny little shoots and things pricked their way through the brown soil; the birds began to fly around, and Old Man Scarecrow had to get busy again. By rights he ought to have been very happy, but he was not. He had a secret misery which weighed on him by night and day.

The other scarecrows eyed him sideways across the field; they saw plainly enough that all was not well with Old Man Scarecrow, but none of them liked to say anything. When the farmer passed by, taking note of the young growth showing above ground, and sniffing the scent of spring in the air with much satisfaction, Old Man Scarecrow drooped his head so far forward that his hat very nearly fell off in front of him, and when night followed the twilight he was silent.

A kind of gloom settled over the fields and nothing seemed to be right.

At last the nearest scarecrow could bear it no longer and called in a gentle-whisper voice, "Has something happened to you, Old Man Scarecrow?"

There was a pause. Everyone stood very still wondering what would occur, and then Old Man Scarecrow nodded his head and said, "Yes," And having said "yes" it seemed easier to say something more.

"A terrible thing has happened," he went on in a tragic voice, "the worst thing that could possibly happen to a scarecrow. I have betrayed my trust."

In the moonlight he looked very thin and sad; his head was bent forward and his gloved hands flapped pathetically.

"Betrayed your trust?" echoed the scarecrows incredulously.

"Yes," said Old Man Scarecrow. "I am—no longer fit to hold office in this field."

A Strange Confession

He lowered his voice. "Instead of scaring the birds I seem to have done the other thing. Two robins have made a nest in my overcoat pocket and today they have hatched out a whole tribe of little robins. There they are, the entire family, in my pocket at this very minute! It is more than I can bear."

An awed silence followed this startling confession. No one seemed to know what to say. It was, indeed, a very odd thing to have happened to a scarecrow.

"Has Farmer Twinkletoes heard about it?" one of them asked at last.

Old Man Scarecrow shivered. "No, oh no!" he said, as if the very thought of such a thing were too much for him. "He would never trust me again."

It was a sad night on the farm lands, and when in the morning little Mr. English Robin peeped his tiny round head out of the overcoat pocket and then hopped onto Old Man Scarecrow's hat the rest of the scarecrows looked the other way.

Now it so happened that Farmer Twinkletoes and his son Tom, who was just 9½, were up early that morning, and as they passed the field Tom saw Mr. English Robin fly into the pocket with something in his mouth.

He pulled his father's sleeve excitedly. "Look!" he said, "there must be a nest in there! What fun! Fancy a nest in a scarecrow's pocket."

They crept up very gently and peeped in, and there, sure enough, were five little baby robins all eyes and mouths, and scriggles and squeaks.

"Well I never!" cried Farmer Twinkletoes. "Trust a scarecrow to do the right thing! He has kept the field free from tiresome birds and sheltered the robins at the same time. He must have a heart of gold and no mistake!" And he gave a jolly laugh as he and Tom walked away through the gate into the lane.

Old Man Scarecrow began to feel a lovely warm glow stealing over him. Robins! Why, of course, robins never did any harm to anything. He was a scarecrow scarer, not a robin scarer. "Trust a scarecrow to do the right thing!" Evidently he had done the right thing after all.

He lifted his head under the jaunty hat, and threw back his shoulders. Every inch of the six foot three measured up into the morning sunlight. A big black bird hovered over the field followed by a flock of sparrows, and he flapped his gloves at them defiantly. Deep down in his pocket he could feel the young robins moving about.

Paste and Scrapbook Party

IT WAS a party especially for little tots and it was called by the hostess "a paste and scrapbook party."

Each little guest was provided with a scrapbook and a tube of paste. The book and paste together cost only 20 cents, and the pleasure the children derived from the material was well worth the small expense. The tots clipped and laughed and pasted.

Before the party, the hostess had gathered a sufficient supply of catalogue covers, advertisement illustrations, Sunday paper supplements, etc., all in bright colors. Several pairs of medium-sized scissors and a ball of colored string were also supplied. The covers for the scrapbooks were of inexpensive material, and the leaves were of fine holland, such as is used for window blinds.

The holland was cut into sheets 12x10 inches in size, which provided space enough for the larger pictures. There were eight sheets in all, neatly bound along the edges, but they were not tied up into a book until after they had been decorated with the pictures. It was easier for the tots to handle the leaves loose while doing the pasting.

When all the pages were completed, the leaves were arranged between the covers, and along the back of the book were punched holes through which the binding cord was run. A hammer and a stout nail were used for punching the holes. Paste and other material for making scrapbooks are frequently advertised in newspapers and magazines.

The children took turns at cutting out and pasting. For instance, when one of them had pasted pictures over a page or two, she made cut-outs for a while. In this way the children enjoyed a change of work, and found their employment as interesting as play. Tea time came to them as a surprise.

Upon finishing their scrapbooks the little guests devoted an hour to romping games. They then went home delighted with their scrapbooks under their arms.

The entertainment was called a "paste and scrapbook party." As the word "paste" in the invitation might make the mothers somewhat worried about the tots' dresses, the mothers should be privately informed that the guests may wear pinafores to the party. There need then be no worry about the youngsters getting paste on their frocks and sleeves.

Catnip Tea

Guess, if you can, why Fluff is so busy
Brushing the fur of her little doll-kitty?
Or why Kitten Ruffles is scrubbing so hard?
Or why all the clothes are hung out in the yard?
I'll tell you the secret—'twas whispered to me—
This is the day of the Catnip Tea!
The big event of a kitten's year,
And all of the Pussies from far and near,
Will join in the races—some climbing trees,
Some weaving cat's-cradles with greatest ease—
Then "puss-in-the-corner" 'til time for tea,
When the orchestra 'neath the willow tree
Will strike up the strains of the "Catawaul"
While the saucers of cream are enjoyed by all.
So Ruffles and Fluff must work busily,
To be on time for the Catnip Tea.

Gertrude R. Sullivan.

Pet Marjorie

MANY, many years ago a man was making his way down a street in Edinburgh. It was an afternoon in November, and the cold west wind blew sleet into his face and struggled with him as he strode along, keeping close to the wall for what shelter it could give.

He was a big man, with broad, strong shoulders, and a swinging stride, and a rough look about him, as if he were used to the freedom of mountains.

At No. 39 Castle Street he stopped, took out his key, and let himself into his own room, the room where he had already written many books. He pulled his big chair to the table and stood looking down at a handsome old box that lay there, richly carved and lined with red velvet. In it were ink bottles and other writing materials. But the big man only frowned at them. Then he drew out some paper to go on with his writing, but he was in no mood to write. He wanted to play, but he had no one to play with except his dog Maida. And then a happy smile broke over his face.

Through the Snow

"I'll awa' to Marjorie!" he cried. And now you will perhaps have guessed that the big man was Sir Walter Scott and that Marjorie Fleming was his little seven-year-old child friend who lived not far away with her Aunt and Cousin Isabella.

So, calling Maida and picking up a warm plaid, he left the house.

"White as a frosted plum-cake!" he said, as he stepped into the street, for snow was now covering the ground.

Maida was delighted, and frolicked about in the soft white flakes, running ahead and arriving at Mrs. Keith's home before his master.

Sir Walter Scott was such a great friend of the Keiths that he had his own latchkey and let himself in. Maida, being a well-behaved dog, stopped in the lobby to shake his coat free of the snow, but his master strode forward calling, "Marjorie! Marjorie! where are ye, my bonnie wee croodlin doo?" And like a flash the little girl arrived from somewhere and was in his arms.

"Come yer ways in, Wallie," said Mrs. Keith hospitably. She wanted him to warm himself at her bright fire after his cold walk. But Scott shook his head.

"No, not now," he said. "I am going to take Marjorie wi' me, and you may come to your tea in Duncan Roy's sedan, and bring the bairn home in your lap."

Mrs. Keith looked surprised, for the afternoon was drawing on and the air was chilly, but Scott showed her his warm plaid with a corner in it made for carrying lambs.

A Shepherd and His Lamb

"Tak' yer lamb," said she with a laugh. So Marjorie was placed in the corner of the plaid, and the "shepherd" strode off with his precious little burden, while Maida ran ahead.

And here he was back in his writing room again, poking up the fire into a blaze, and setting Marjorie down in his big leather chair, her chubby face all aglow, her deep-set loving eyes eager for the fun, her light brown hair tossed back from her forehead.

Scott stood meekly before her to say his lesson. Today it happened to be a nursery rhyme, and he took great pains to repeat it as she had taught him:

"Diccotty, diccotty, dock,
The mouse ran up the clock,
The clock struck wan,
Down the mouse ran,
Diccotty, diccotty, dock."

Evidently Marjorie was pleased with her pupil, for she said they would go on to something else. And there, in the firelight, Scott sat and read ballads to her in his own glorious way while they both grew more and more wild with excitement.

And now the inhabitants of Kirkaldy, where Scott's little playfellow was born, have put up a statue to Pet Marjorie, not only because she was so dearly loved by Scott, but because more and more people have grown to reconize her wonderful nature and talents. In the diary which she kept so faithfully, she wrote in prose and in verse of all she thought; of her hopes and regrets; of her efforts to be good and obedient—for one of her chief charms was her complete honesty.

"She is the most extraordinary creature I ever met with," Scott said of her. His own fine character understood the greatness of her loving heart, and realized that his child friend had more to teach him than he could ever teach her.

On the statue have been carved these words: "The youngest Immortal in The World of Letters."

Photo by Ian Smith, Edinburgh
Marjorie's Statue at Kirkaldy, Scotland.

What You Can Do With Corn

If you have an ear or two of corn left from the Halloween fun, use it for having good times through the winter. Shell the corn and after it is well dried put it into a box till you want to use it.

Some evening when your family is seated about the cheery fireside you can play the corn game. Take some of the corn into your hands cupped together. Shake the corn and ask someone to guess how many grains are in your hands. If he guesses the right number he gets a turn. If his guess is wrong you change the number of corn grains and call on someone else.

Corn grains are also useful for outlining pictures, numbers or letters. You can lay the grains close together on top of the numbers of a large-figured calendar or outline the A B C in your book. You can "write" your name in corn grains or "draw" outlines of animals and flowers.

If you have some red grains of corn to mix with your yellow ones you can play the game of weeding the flower bed. The yellow grains are the flowers and the red ones the weeds. Make as many flower beds as there are little folks to play the game by putting a handful of the mixed corn grains before each child at the table. When you say "Weed the flower beds" all begin picking out the red grains. The one who first picks out all the "weeds" from his bed wins.

You can make pretty strings of corn beads, too, if you like. Soak the corn grains in warm water until they are soft enough for you to push a stout needle through them. Use strong cord for stringing them. If you have red corn grains it will make your string of beads look pretty to put some of them in between the yellow ones. You can make bracelets, too, by measuring the string about your arm and leaving it large enough to slip over your hand. From the smaller grains of corn you can string a necklace for your doll.

These are only a few of the things you can do with corn grains. See how many other things you can do and make with these pretty red and yellow jewels which the autumn fields bring to you.

Have You Read?

Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm, by Amy Palm, translated from the Swedish by Siri Andrews. (Longmans, Green & Company, N. Y. $2.)

Once upon a time, there were two little girls, Swedish girls, Wanda and Greta, who lived at Broby Farm, in Sweden, next door to the sea. Broby Farm was the loveliest place, with trees and gravel walks, berry bushes and fruit trees, rose arbors and lilac hedges, vegetable gardens, and strawberry patches. Wanda and Greta had the nicest playhouse with dishes, furniture, and a real stove.

Any little person will enjoy the parties and picnics, the surprises and presents, which Wanda and Greta enjoyed. The little girls are such real little girls. They are so natural and true to life that any child from seven to 10 years of age will enjoy being their friend, even if it is only in a book. There is plenty of fun in the story and, a background of Sweden and Swedish life. Most girls and boys like to read of real, honest-to-goodness boys and girls of other countries. Such children will find "Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm" great fun.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter Puzzle published Nov. 3:

CRAB
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TALE

The Fairy Ring

"HURRAH! here are mushrooms," cried Pierre, coming to the strange white specks he had sighted in the far corner of the barn lot.

"Why, they're in a kind of ring," cried Peggy who was never far behind her brother in exploring the wonders of Grandfather's farm.

"And the grass is all worn off between them just as it is in the path," continued Pierre, getting down close to examine.

"Yes, it's a path like ours, only littler," confirmed Peggy, touching one of the soft white mushrooms rather timidly. She had not seen very many growing, and wasn't going to be rash about making acquaintance.

"When I was a boy," said their father who had followed at his leisure, "they called such a phenomenon a fairy ring, I believe."

"What's a phenomenon?" asked Pierre.

"What's a fairy ring?" asked Peggy with equal promptness.

"Oh, I say," protested their father, "it's not fair asking two questions at once on a vacation trip. I'll answer which ever one you say, but only one, mind. Which shall it be?"

"You don't need to bother about mine, Dad," spoke up Pierre. "I can almost guess it."

"What is it, Son?"

"Oh, a phenomenon must be just something strange or different."

"That will do very well for the occasion," agreed his father. "So it's to be all about the fairy ring, is it, Peggy Girl?"

"If you please, Daddy."

"Well, if I remember rightly, a ring of this kind is favored by the fairies for their nightly revels and celebrations. The circle of mushrooms provides their council seats. Those two very large ones over there, we'll say, are where the King and the Queen sit."

"Oh, I'm beginning to see, Daddy," cried Peggy. "And those three on the opposite side of the ring are where the musicians sit. And down this side are for the courtiers, and down that for the ladies-in-waiting. Is that right?"

"Splendid!" agreed her father.

"What I don't see," began Pierre doubtfully, "is what made the bare space, the little brown path between the mushrooms."

"How about it, Daughter?"

"Why, that's easy," said Peggy, "that's where the fairies danced and danced and danced all the night long."

"But why should they do that?" insisted Pierre, "what was it all about?"

"That's easy, too," said Peggy; "they danced because they were thankful for something—let me think—oh, yes, they danced because they were thankful for the rain, like Grandpa."

"That's it, Lassie," agreed Grandpa, who had joined the little group about the magic ring, "and if Grandpa had been younger, he would have danced all night with them."

"But does no one ever see them?" asked Pierre, still doubtful.

"Do they, Grandpa?" queried Peggy eagerly.

"I guess only as we're seeing them," answered Grandpa thoughtfully.

"Not bad at that," affirmed Daddy. "I rather like the effect of yellow and white wings with a golden crown."

"Huh!" cried Pierre "that's a butterfly."

"And that violin music is entrancing," continued Daddy.

"Huh! that's just a cricket," cried Pierre.

"No, no," cried Peggy, "it's beautiful music, isn't it, Daddy? Let's dance to it."

Ping-Yun's Floating Home

By EVANGELINE WEIR

PING-YUN was a little Chinese girl who lived in a floating village on the Canton River. Her home was on a boat and she had never been inside a real house or even on the land. She thought it very nice to live on the water in the queer flat-bottomed boat among thousands of other boats packed in rows on both sides of the stream. They were so close together that they formed a whole street of boats, down which she could step to play with her little friends.

The boat was small, and it had no separate rooms, and scarcely any furniture. There was a big earthen jar to hold food; a few earthen bowls for cooking; a small charcoal stove; boxes and baskets to hold bedding and clothing, and several straw mats. There was a cage with a singing bird in it, too, and bamboo coops with chickens in them hanging over the side of the boat.

There were no chairs, nor table. When it was the "Rice hour," Ping-Yun's mother spread a straw mat on the floor and placed upon it the bowls of food and chopsticks. Then all the family sat down beside it with their feet doubled under them.

The boat had no top on it, but a small space in the center was protected by a bamboo cover which could be moved so as to keep out the sun or wind. When it rained, Ping-yun helped her mother to cover up the boat and boxes with mats to keep them dry. Often the water soaked through and wet all the coats, trousers and kimonas. These had to be dried, so Ping-yun's mother stuck them on poles and hoisted them over the edge of the boat, where the wind puffed them out like a lot of scarecrows!

Wadded Trousers and Many Coats

Ping-yun looked like a boy in her wadded trousers and loose coat of blue cotton. She had several coats, and when she felt cold she put on another coat. If she still felt cold, she added another until she often wore four or five at one time. She did not say, "This is a cold day," but "This is a three-coat day, or "a four-coat day," according to the number of coats she was wearing.

Her doll was a Chinese doll, dressed just like herself. She did not carry it in her arms, but tied it on her back just as her mother carried her baby brother around the boat. When she went to bed, she lay down on a mat, without any pillow, and went sound to sleep. If the weather was cold, she took a quilt out of a box and laid it on the floor, and put on a large quilted kimona, instead of using a blanket to keep her warm.

Ping-yun's mother did all her cooking on a funny little charcoal stove which she started with bits of wood. It was rather hard to start the fire and keep it burning so Ping-yun would stand beside it using a fan to keep the small flame from going out. Wood was costly, and the little girl gathered all the bits of boxes, chips and twigs which floated past her boat. She went a-fishing for them with a long pole which had a little basket fastened at one end. These wet bits of wood she laid in the sun. When they were dry, she tied them in small bundles and put them into a basket all ready to start a fire.

When Ping-yun ate her rice, she used chopsticks. These were the size of lead pencils, and she held them skillfully between her small fingers as she pushed the rice from a small bowl, held close to her lips, into her mouth. When there were bits of chicken or fish in her rice bowl, she used the chopsticks. Sometimes she had little sweet cakes made of rice flour, and always a little cup of scalding hot tea to drink instead of milk.

The Shops of Water Town

There were all kinds of shops in this queer water town and you could buy anything you needed without going on land. Some boats were fitted up like grocery stores; others carried vegetables, fish in tubs, hot soup and steaming rice ready to serve. Florists had shops where plants and cut flowers could be purchased. There were shops that sold china and shops that sold clothing and bedding; there were restaurants and places of amusements.

These moving shops went up and down the rives, stopping beside the house boats to sell their wares. They looked very nice, especially the flower boats, with their pots of blooming plants and cut flowers in pretty vases. Ping-yun loved to watch them and felt very happy when her mother bought a pot of flowers, a new coat or a bowl of steaming rice. She would bring her own little bowl and receive a ladleful in it.

Going to Market

Sometimes Mother went to market. She would fasten baby brother on her shoulders, loosen the boat and paddle down the river. Ping-yun loved to go down the water lane and pass the floating shops full of beautiful and interesting things. She wished she had plenty of money to spend, but she was satisfied when Mother bought her some roasted watermelon seeds to eat, or a bit of sugar cane to suck. Ping-yun would smack her lips and make a great deal of unnecessary noise, just to show how much she appreciated the gift. This is counted good manners in China.

Ping-yun was very happy when her Father took them on a trip up the river. He took his family, chickens and all, when he traveled. They would go a long distance from home, and the little girl would see the green rice fields, trees, flowers, and here and there a temple, or a quaint little village beyond the water. They would drink tea and eat cakes and roasted watermelon seeds.

When they turned home at the hour of twilight, Father rowed his boat to the exact spot where it had been anchored for a hundred years or more by the ancestors who had owned the boat and that particular spot of water. Then he lit a lantern and hung it on a pole on the front of his boat.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SCORES FEATURE WEEK-END GAMES

Little in the Way of Surprises Excepting Margin of Major Victories

It might not have been difficult to have picked the winning teams of the East the past week-end; but the scores sent pre-game predictions scurrying afar. There was only one result that might be termed an upset or a surprise so far as victory or defeat was concerned, yet the margin, in some cases by so little and in others by so much, makes interesting reading and speculation.

Take just a few of the leading games to illustrate. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Notre Dame, midwestern football machine, would win against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; but the score—a mere matter of 60 to 20! Two teams of recognized ability, one known to be so and the other assumed to be, and yet there were 80 points totaled.

Two other instances of like nature should be noted, the case in which Pittsburgh defeated Carnegie Tech, 7 to 6, and Michigan triumphed over Harvard, 6 to 3. Both Pittsburgh and Michigan were pre-contest selections and yet few dared their reputations in football to name such scores as resulted. There are others, but these are clear examples of surprising scores.

Syracuse Upset

The one result that could be called a real upset was Penn State holding Syracuse to a scoreless tie. Even a victory for the State College eleven would not have been much more surprising.

With all due respect to eastern teams, it does appear that if they are to build up records worth remembering, they had best not attempt to match man power and ability with Notre Dame. The Rockne-coached elevens dispose of good eastern teams all too easily, and right now it has reached a point in which a victory over the South Bend (Ind.) team, deserved or otherwise, is certain to be dimmed by the explanation that the Rockne team was due for a "let down."

Ludlow Wray's Pennsylvania team had previously been defeated by Wisconsin, 27 to 0; but the Red and Blue was conceded to be a good team just the same, and its later victory over Kansas, 21 to 6, seemed to vindicate such judgment. Notre Dame, however, journeyed East and merely took Penn in stride, along with other highly rated teams, and practically demoralized the Easterners' defense with 60 points. There were 80,000 people present and the gate receipts were soothing to the athletic fund, but there was little satisfaction for Wray or his hard-working players.

Sympathy for Horween

Harvard lost its third major game of the season. This was expected; but if there is sympathy in the fortunes of football, the Crimson coach, Arnie Horween, should have it. Harvard did not deserve, or rather earn, a victory in its three major games, yet a little timely good fortune could easily have resulted in at least one victory. The Cambridge team has not displayed what could be termed a sound offense, but it has worked into scoring positions, and has defended its own goal nobly, holding West Point to one touchdown, Dartmouth to seven points and now Michigan to six. This is not forgetting William & Mary's 13 points, for that was just "one of those things." Since it is believed that this is Horween's last year, it really does seem too bad.

For Michigan that 6-to-3 victory against the Crimson was sweet. On four other occasions the Wolverines journeyed to Boston in quest of victory and did not even score. Eastern football fans expected Coach Kipke's team to win, but Coach Horween spent the previous week in rallying his forces and, aided by Frank Shaughnessey, former McGill coach, and Jesse Hawley, former Dartmouth coach, sent out a team that partly held and very nearly defeated the highly touted visitors. Had the local team devoted less practice to lateral passes and frills and more to kicking, the score might have been tied and perhaps won on drop kicks alone, Barry Wood kicking only one in three excellent chances. Michigan's lone score in the final period came by way of a forward pass, Newman to Hudson. The game was a great spectacle.

Two more intersectional meetings took place in New York City, the Cadets upholding the East with a victory against an unsuccessful Illinois team and Georgia's one-point margin against New York University. Georgia and Notre Dame have fared very well against the East, the first named defeating Yale and N. Y. U. and the latter out-scoring Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech and now Pennsylvania. Illinois took defeat gracefully for the oft-beaten Zuppke eleven had hardly been figured to win, while the Violets surrendered to Georgia only because they missed the point-after-touchdown, not much of a margin, yet one that stands in football history.

Cross Fordham Goal Line

Other than the Cadets no mention has been made of the eastern teams striving for section supremacy, Dartmouth and Fordham. The Green eleven of Hanover had little more than a practice, 43 to 14, against Alleghany from Pennsylvania and Fordham continued undefeated and untied, but the great defensive machine of the Maroons was punctured and Detroit crossed the easterners' goal line, the final score favoring Fordham, 13 to 7.

Columbia, the mystery team of the East, defeated by Dartmouth, 53 to 0, winner against a small but powerful Williams team, 3 to 0, and then victor against a good Cornell team, 10 to 7, was minus too many of its mainstays and succumbed to a stronger Colgate aggregation, 54 to 0. Yale, with some of its best men viewing the Harvard-Michigan game, including Coach Stevens, Captain Vincent and Albie Booth, smothered little Alfred, 66 to 0. Other easy triumphs of eastern teams saw Cornell batter Hobart, 54 to 0, and Brown sweep Tufts aside, 32 to 7.

Since intersectional affairs already mentioned have been defeats for the East in most cases, it must be added that Ohio State, too, came out of the mid-West to beat the United States Naval Academy, and without trouble, 27 to 0. If it were not that Princeton has been featured all too frequently because of defeat, the latest failure of the Tigers, losing to Lehigh, 13 to 9, would take its place nearer the lead of the story. Here too, is a case for sympathy, the Tigers are experiencing just about their worst season in history and it is the last year under the veteran coach, Bill Roper. Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech battled for supremacy of their city and again the after-touchdown points brought the title to the Panthers.

Apart from the Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard games, New England was host to many other contests, Georgetown defeating Boston College, 20 to 19, in a thrilling affair; Holy Cross staging a late rush to beat a strong New River eleven from West Virginia, 13 to 0; DePauw, mid-western team, defeating Boston University, 32 to 7; Bowdoin eliminating Maine from the state football championship, 13 to 7. New Hampshire easily winning from Connecticut Aggies, 33 to 0; Springfield besting Mass Aggies, 57 to 0; Williams winning its first game in the "Little Three," defeating Wesleyan, 40 to 0; Rhode Island State defeating Worcester Polytechnic, 45 to 0, and Vermont holding Norwich to a tie 0 to 0.

RAMSEY NOMINATED BY GOLF COMMITTEE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Herbert H. Ramsey of the National Links, one of the fathers of the new golf ball, will be the president of the United States Golf Association according to the report of the nominating committee, made public Nov. 10. As vice-president for the past two years, and secretary since 1925, he has played a large part in the promotion of the new development, and his selection to succeed to the office held by Findlay S. Douglas, president for the past two years, is a fitting promotion.

Rodman E. Griscom of the Merion Club, which held the recent amateur championship with conspicuous success, fills the vacancy in the vice-presidency vacated by the new president. Robert M. Cutting, as vice-president, Prescott S. Bush, secretary, and Charles H. Sabin as treasurer, are accorded renominations.

A new counsel for the association is named from the ranks of squash tennis, as Livingston Platt of the Yale Club, Apawamis Club, and numerous other sports organizations, succeeds John G. Jackson of the Deepdale Club, Great Neck, N. Y., in the office, while the latter moves over into the executive committee.

In addition to the officers the executive committee will include Jackson, Herbert Jaques, another of the men RANGERS DEFEAT REDS, 11—2 who were largely responsible for the new ball, Robert T. Jones Jr., Ganson Depew of Buffalo; Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo; A. S. Kerry, Seattle, and Everett H. Seaver of Los Angeles, all but Jackson, who fills the Griscom vacancy, being renominated.

ATHLETICS RELEASE QUINN AND SCHANG

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The unconditional release of Jack Quinn, the veteran pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Wally Schang, veteran catcher, was announced Nov. 10 by Connie Mack. At the same time Mack announced that Nicholas Borrelli, third baseman, has been "sent outright" to the Dallas Club of the Texas League.

It was also announced that the Athletics have obtained from the Portland Club, of the Pacific Coast League, Robert L. Johnson, outfielder; Hank McDonald, pitcher, and Joe Palmisano, catcher.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Akron 25, Case 0.
Alabama 20, Florida 0.
Amherst 7, Trinity 7.
Arizona 0, Texas Mines 0.
Ashland 7, Otterbein 7.
Austin 31, Marshall 0.
Baker 19, Jewell 0.
Baldwin Wallace 12, Hiram 6.
Ball T. 19, Franklin 0.
Bellingham N. S. 0, Puget Sound 0.
Bowdoin 13, Maine 7.
Bowling Green 30, Albion 7.
Bradley 19, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Brigham Young 13, Mt. St. Charles 13.
Broadus 18, Potomac Teachers 0.
Brown 32, Tufts 7.
Bucknell 20, Villanova 14.
Bucyrus 7, Findlay 7.
Buffalo 39, Upsala 0.
Carroll 13, Ripon 0.
Catholic 60, American 0.
Centre 53, Wabash 0.
Chattanooga 6, Sewanee 0.
Cincinnati 20, Marietta 7.
Clemson 32, Virginia M. I. 0.
Coast Guard 32, Lowell T. S. 6.
Coe 12, Carleton 0.
Colgate 54, Columbia 0.
Colorado 27, Colorado T. 7.
Cornell 54, Hobart 0.
Cornell C. 7, Knox 6.
Dakota Wesleyan 8, Spearfish 0.
Dartmouth 43, Alleghany 14.
Davidson 13, Wofford 0.
Davis Elkins 7, Albright 0.
Dayton 7, St. Xavier 0.
De Kalb N. S. 19, Normal U. 7.
Delaware 13, Md. St. Marr's 6.
Denver 19, Chicago 7.
De Paul 14, Louisville 0.
DePauw 32, Boston U. 7.
Drake 38, Creighton 6.
Drexel 18, St. Joseph's 6.
Duke 14, Kentucky 7.
Earlham 7, Franklin 7.
Elon 21, High Point 0.
Findlay 33, Detroit C. C. 10.
Fordham 13, Detroit 7.
Franklins & Marshall 27, Swarthmore 13.
Furman 14, South Carolina 0.
Gallaudet 13, Shepherd 0.
Geneva 7, Westminster 6.
Georgetown 20, Boston College 19.
Georgia 7, New York 6.
Gettysburg 33, Dickinson 6.
Grenland 19, Burlington 7.
Greenbrier 20, Augusta 6.
Greensboro 12, Hampton 7.
Grinnell 6, Washington 0.
Grove City 33, Waynesburg 6.
Gustav Adolphus 25, Concord 6.
Hampden-Sydney 33, Lynchburg 0.
Hanover 7, Earlham 7.
Haverford 7, Hamilton 6.
Heidelberg 27, Adrian 0.
Hillsdale 18, Olivet 12.
Holy Cross 13, New River 6.
Howard U. 6, North Carolina 3.
Indiana (Pa) 12, Northwestern (Ill) 7.
Jacksonville 28, Mid-Georgia 6.
Juniata 13, Susquehanna 7.
Kent State 26, Capital 6.
Kentucky Wesleyan 19, Georgetown 0.
La Crosse T. 24, Stout 6.
Lafayette 31, Rutgers 26.
Lake Forest 12, Monmouth 7.
Lawrence 9, Beloit 6.
Lebanon Valley 7, Washington College 6.
Lehigh 13, Princeton 9.
Le Moyne 6, Tougaloo 6.
Long Island 14, Montclair 6.
Louisiana State 6, Mississippi 0.
Louisville 14, DePaul 0.
Loyola M. C. 14, S. Aulin 0.
Manhattan 23, St. John's 0.
Marines 18, Pacific 13.
Marquette 7, Iowa 0.
Maryland 41, Wash. & Lee 7.
Michigan 6, Harvard 3.
Michigan N. S. 16, Notre Dame (B) 19.
Michigan State 19, N. D. State 11.
Milliken 45, Illinois C. 8.
Millsaps 6, Birmingham Southern 0.
Minnesota 60, South Dakota 0.
Mississippi C. 40, Mexico 0.
Missouri 14, Iowa State 0.
Morningside 20, Simpson 0.
Mt. Pleasant 27, Alma 7.
Mt. Union 63, Kenyon 2.
Muhlenberg 14, Ursinus 13.
Muskingum 19, Wooster 7.
N. M. M. C., 27, W. Texas T. 6.
Nebraska 16, Kansas 0.
New Hampshire 33, Conn Aggies 0.
Niagara 26, Loyola 13.
Northern Arizona 0, Temple T. 0.
North Central 32, Augustana 0.
Northwestern 25, Indiana 0.
Norwich 0, Vermont 0.
N. M. Aggies 14, New Mexico 6.
Oberlin 13, Western Reserve 2.
Oglethorpe 0, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio 38, Denison 6.
Ohio State 27, Annapolis 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 23, Miami 20.
Oklahoma 19, Oklahoma Presb 14.
Oklahoma A. & M. 38, Arkansas 0.
Oregon 7, U. C. L. A. 6.
Paine 21, Chaflin 6.
Penn. M. C. 7, Johns Hopkins 0.
Penn State 0, Syracuse 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Carnegie Tech 6.
Presbyterian 13, Wake Forest 0.
Purdue 26, Chicago 7.
Rensselaer 6, Middlebury 0.
Richmond 16, Randolph Macon 6.
Rider 16, Canisus 0.
River Falls 31, Eau Claire 6.
Rochester 14, Union 13.
Presbyterian 13, Wake Forest 0.
R. I. State 45, Worcester P. I. 6.
S. C. College 26, Allen 7.
Shaw 12, Livingstone 6.
S. M. U. 12, Texas A. & M. 7.
Southern California 74, California 0.
Southwestern 67, Louisiana C. 0.
Springfield 57, Mass. Aggies 0.
Spring Hill 20, Southwestern La. 6.
Stanford 28, Washington 7.
St. John's 12, C. C. N. Y. 6.
St. Lawrence 25, Clarkson 0.
St. Olaf 33, Luther 7.
St. Thomas 19, Hamline 6.
Temple 36, Miami 0.
Tennessee 134, Carson Newman 6.
Tennessee Wesleyan 20, Union 0.
Texas 14, Baylor 0.
Texas Christian 20, Rice 0.
Thiel 7, Bethany 6.
Toledo 0, Bluffton 0.
Transylvania 26, Kentucky U. T. 2.
Tulane 21, Alabama P. I. 0.
Tulsa 14, Oklahoma Baptist 8.
Tuskegee 13, Moorehouse 6.
Upper Iowa 6, Dubuque 0.
Utah 41, Colorado C. 6.
Valparaiso 18, Aurora 6.
Vanderbilt 6, Georgia Tech 0.
Virginia P. I. 31, Virginia 13.
Washington State 23, Idaho 7.
Wagner 19, Bartwick 4.
West Point 12, Illinois 0.
West Virginia 19, Kansas State 7.
Wichita 18, Southwestern 7.
William and Mary 26, Roanoke 0.
Williams 40, Wesleyan 0.
Wilberforce 43, Lincoln 0.
Wisconsin 58, U. D. State 7.
Wyoming 21, Colorado Aggies 0.
Yale 66, Alfred 0.

Interest in U. S. Ice Hockey Will Be Stimulated by A. A. U.

Strenuous Efforts to Be Made by Amateur Athletic Union of United States to Give Country Worthy Team in Winter Sports for 1932 Olympics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Strenuous efforts will be made by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States during the next few months, to stimulate country-wide interest in amateur ice hockey, to the end that the United States may be represented by a hockey team worthy of the country, in the Third Winter Olympic Games, to be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., between Feb. 4 and 13, 1932.

Plans have been under way in each district association of the A. A. U., to place the sport on a strictly amateur basis, and arrange for leagues and championship tournaments. The A. A. U. has been admitted to membership in the Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace, the body which makes the international rules for hockey and the rules which govern at the Olympic Games.

Keen Disappointment

The failure of this country to be represented at the last Olympic games by an ice hockey team was a keen disappointment to all American hockey enthusiasts, and it is to prevent a repetition that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, at the request of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, which formerly exercised jurisdiction over the sport, has reluctantly taken over the control of ice hockey.

Hockey players must be citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization to be eligible to compete for the United States in the Olympic games. Therefore, clubs, colleges and athletic organizations developing teams in the hope that they may be qualified to carry the colors of the United States in the Olympic hockey championships in 1932, should confine their teams to United States citizens.

The official rules have been published and are now being distributed by the district associations of the A. A. U. in the different sections where hockey is played.

It is planned to hold a championship tournament this season (1930-31) in each of the A. A. U. district associations where hockey is played. It is also planned to bring together the west coast winners, the central winners and eastern winners in their respective sections, and the winning team in each of these sectional tournaments will meet to decide the championship of the United States.

Teams to Compete

Although it has not yet been determined how the team will be selected to represent the United States in the Olympic Games, in all probability a few of the best teams competing in this season's championship will be brought together early in November or December, 1931, in a series of games to decide the team to represent this country in the Olympic championships.

All hockey players other than those playing on college, university or school teams must be registered with the Amateur Athletic Union in the district of their residence. The members of college, university and school teams may be certified by the authorized representative of the college, university or school, or they may be registered. Special forms are required for certification or registration, which may be had by applying to the chairman of the A. A. U. registration committee in the district in which the team has its headquarters.

Information concerning hockey and the plans for sectional leagues and championships will be furnished by the respective chairman of the A. A. U. districts throughout the country. A list of these chairmen follows:

Allegheny Mountain, William G. Haddock, Pittsburgh Press Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Central, S. C. Colsaerts, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.; Connecticut, John J. Confrey, 47 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.; Intermountain, A. E. Margetts, 906 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Metropolitan, chairman of hockey committee, 2742-223 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Michigan, George W. Graves, 233 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.; Middle Atlantic, Duncan A. Worrell, 1938 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Midwestern, Dr. Samuel McClenaghan, 418 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.; New England, Thomas J. Kanaly, Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.; New Jersey, Arthur Garthwaite, 303 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.; Pacific, Percy Locey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.; Pacific Northwest, John Bennett, Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Portland, Ore.; Rocky Mountain, Edward Hinkley, Homewood Park Hockey Club, 630 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.; Southern Pacific, Tom Lieb, Loyola College, Los Angeles, Calif.; Western, John S. Leonberger, Security National Bank, Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PICK-UPS

WHEN Ed Roush could not come to terms with the management of the New York Giants at the beginning of last season, it placed John McGraw, the team's pilot, at a decided disadvantage. Although Roush, who was one of the best outfielders in recent years, is not getting any younger, he still has some good baseball left in his system and could have helped the Giants considerably had he signed up before the season got under way. He appeared in Boston during the summer and took part in the Old-Timers' Day game and didn't look like an old-timer at all. Later on he paid a visit to the Polo Grounds and John McGraw but, according to announcements, nothing was said about playing ball during 1931. Roush looked to be in fine condition, despite the fact that he was inactive for one whole season. McGraw tried several men in the centerfield position, but none could fill the shoes of Roush. Recently he sent Wally Roettger and Ray Fitzgerald to the Cincinnati club—supposedly as part of the deal which brought Hugh Critz to the Giants—and now has two less outfielders. Ed Roush, if he signs and can prove that he is back in condition next season, will help the Giants considerably in their efforts to beat out the Cardinals, Pirates and Cubs in the National League race.

A short time ago someone said that Freddie Lindstrom was slated to go to the Cardinals. This may be so and it may not, but it does not seem that John McGraw would let one of the best, if not the best, third basemen in the game go unless he absolutely has to. Or perhaps unless he could get either Pie Traynor or Pinky Whitney in exchange. Lindstrom sustained several mishaps during the 1930 season and was forced out of the lineup two or three times. He said at one time that he would like to try playing the outfield. Manager McGraw has secured a young third baseman in Johnny Vergez from the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League for a reported sum of $50,000. If the young infielder can make the grade without any hesitation, it may be that McGraw will sanction the change and use Lindstrom as an outfielder. With Ott in right, Lindstrom in left and Leach or Allen in center, the Giants would have an outfield much stronger than the one that could offer last season.

Turning now to the Yankees, it is being said that Vernon Gomez will come back in the majors next season to stay, unless something unforeseen turns up to keep him out. The New York club purchased him from San Francisco, to report at the beginning of 1930. He started right in under Bob Shawkey, working in 15 games, winning three and losing five. Manager Shawkey decided that he was not doing the Yankees any good, so sent him on option to the St. Paul American Association club. Although only 23, Gomez is a promising young left-hander with plenty of curves and control, and should take the eye of Joe McCarthy at once.

Two all-star baseball teams recently returned from Cuba where they played a series of exhibition games at Havana in the Tropical Stadium. The series began on Oct. 19 and finished Oct. 29. The two teams were managed by Jewel Ens, manager of the Pirates, and Dave Bancroft, coach with the Giants. Ens's team won the series, five games to two. Pinky Whitney of the Phillies was the leading batter with an average of .375. One thousand dollars was offered to the first player to knock a home run out of the park, but the money is still unclaimed as no one did. Al Lopez, Brooklyn catcher, and Tom Oliver, Boston Red Sox outfielder, were the stars of the series.

INTEREST WANING IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

CHICAGO (AP)—Public interest in intercollegiate athletics is waning so rapidly that the time may be near for restriction of its field, President Edward C. Elliott, of Purdue University told University of Chicago alumni at the annual banquet before the Chicago-Purdue football game Nov. 7.

"Except possibly where a championship is at stake," President Elliott said, "we may no longer count on the enthusiastic and emotional public support that we have enjoyed in the last eight years."

RUSSELL WALTER '30 TO COACH WILDCATS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Russell Walter '30, former basketball and track star at Northwestern University, has been appointed to assist Frank Hill, his former mentor, as coach of freshmen track and assistant intramural director. He graduated last spring, terminating one of the most brilliant records ever established by a Wildcat. He won the "Big Ten" Conference quarter mile championship for three years, and in his junior year won the National Collegiate A. A. 440-yard title.

In his senior year he was captain of both the basketball and track teams. His achievements in basketball rivaled his track efforts. He played center on the cage team and was one of the outstanding men at that position throughout his collegiate career.

Walter will assist Ade Schumacher in the intramural department which has grown so rapidly in the last two years that the need of more assistance was necessary. This phase of undergraduate activity is being stressed by Northwestern, and Director Wilson feels fortunate in securing the services of Walter to aid in this work.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. L. B. Kahn, Paterson, N. J.
L. B. Kahn, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. A. Ellis King, Corry, Pa.
Mrs. G. E. Boyd, Corry, Pa.
Miss Anne W. Potter, New York City.

Sunday, Nov. 9, 1930

Mrs. Frederick J. Thomas, Stamford, Conn.
Frederick J. Thomas, Stamford, Conn.
Ruth Raymond, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. C. D. L. Raymond, Stamford, Conn.
C. D. L. Raymond, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. C. R. Crozat, Long Beach, Calif.
C. R. Crozat, Long Beach, Calif.
Betty Jane Crozat, Long Beach, Calif.

QUEEN'S LEADS BY ONE POINT

Defeats Toronto Varsity 12 to 5 in Intercollegiate Football Race

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	D.	L.	Pts—For	Pts—Agst	Team Pts
Queen's	4	0	1	37	12	8
Toronto	3	1	1	32	22	7
McGill	2	1	1	13	20	5
Western	1	0	4	9	16	2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — Queen's University, 1929 Canadian intercollegiate football champions, practically clinched this year's title when they outplayed Toronto here on Nov. 8 and their 12-to-5 victory gave them a one point lead in the standing with each team having but one more game to play. Previous to the game Toronto was leading the race and had been undefeated, but Queen's, playing an alert and aggressive game from the start, secured a 9-to-0 lead in the first quarter when they had the wind behind them and from then on they were able to hold the locals safely, although Toronto staged a number of determined onslaughts, but these petered out before they reached scoring distance of the Queen's line.

In the first period Queen's threw Toronto on the defensive by returning kicks and play hovered around the locals' 25-yard line. The visitors kept the locals in check and played for the breaks and before long they came. First there was a fumble which enabled Gilmore to kick a goal from placement and then a bad kick gave him another chance. The effort was wide, but resulted in a rouge. Soon afterward a bad snap by Toronto on a last down gave Queen's possession eight yards over and Mungovan went over for an unconverted touchdown.

In the second period Jack Sinclair kicked to the deadline and then scored a field goal, making the half-time score 9 to 4. A penalty early in the third quarter gave Gilmore a chance to score another placement kick, while Sinclair kicked for a touch in goal. This completed the scoring, but Toronto tried every means to reduce the lead, daring passes, onside kicks and other plays, but without success.

On the play Queen's were the better team. They secured a quick and safe lead and they played a steady game to hold their opponents in check. McKelvey, Carter, Gilmore, Mungovan, Gourley, Dediana and Stuart were the best for the winners, while Bell was the star for the losers. Sinclair was outkicked by Carter and this reversal from the previous game between the two teams was the deciding factor of the game.

QUEEN'S		TORONTO
Dediana, Ralph, lo	ro,	Bennett, Scott
Gourley, Agnew, ro	io,	Gooderham, Elson
Stuart, Morris, im	rm,	McQuigge, Nelson
Hamlin, Stanyar, rm	im,	Dewar
Nichol, Smith, il	ri,	White
Basserman, ri	il,	Galloway
Hastings, s	c,	Keith
Mungovan, qb	qb,	Bell
Gilmore, lhb	hb,	Kilpatrick
Carter, chb	chb,	Jack Sinclair, Richardson
Caldwell, Reist, rhb	rhb,	Traynor, Adams
McKelvey, fw	fw,	Jim Sinclair, Ruddell

Score—Queen's 12, Toronto 5. Touchdown—Mungovan for Queen's. Placement kicks—Gilmore 2 for Queen's. Field goal—Sinclair for Toronto. Rouge—Gilmore for Queen's. Touch in goal—Sinclair for Toronto. Kick to deadline—Sinclair for Toronto. Referee—D. McCann, Ottawa. Umpire—H. Hobbs, Toronto. Head linesman—R. Flaxton, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—By defeating University of Western Ontario here on Nov. 8 by 4 to 1 McGill University drew out of last place in the Canadian intercollegiate football race, passing their unsuccessful opponents who are now at the bottom of the standing. Despite the closeness of the score the game was a rather uninteresting one and was devoid of many features. The teams were evenly matched along the line, but Lovering had a decided margin over Patterson and Brown who shared the kicking assignment for the visitors, and as a result the losers were kept well beyond range of the locals' line throughout most of the game. The tackling of both teams was good and the opposing backs had few chances to break away on runs, either after accepting catches or from scrimmage. Western Ontario relied on a line plunging game but encountered little success and were almost invariably forced to kick while McGill with a superiority in the air kicked on almost every occasion.

Any gain made by the western plungers was almost immediately wiped out by Lovering's kicks, but several chances to increase their total were lost to McGill by the absence of a good drop kicker. Lovering kicked for a rouge in the first period while he repeated in the second and Doherty returned one of Brown's kicks for a single. In the third period Brown kicked over for a rouge and in the final Lovering kicked over the deadline. Western Ontario almost won the game in the closing minutes when they blocked a kick and dribbled the ball towards McGill line. Captain Doherty raced back and managed to retrieve the ball. The summary:

McGILL		WESTERN ONTARIO
Urquhart, Chard, lo	ro,	Horton, C. Valeriote
Newton, Fowler	ro,	McKay, Young
Church, Christmas, im	im,	Bryant, M. Valeriote
McMoran, McTeer, rm	im,	Gugino, Quigley
Russell, Taylor, il	ri,	Stull
Wilson, Harvie, ri	il,	O'Connor
Halpenny, c	c,	Ward
Young, qb	qb,	C. Hauch, Thompson
Hammond, Talpis, lhb	lhb,	Kennedy
Lovering, chb	chb,	Patterson
Doherty, rhb	rhb,	Brown, Dean
Grauer, fw	fw,	Jewell

Score—McGill 4, Western Ontario 1. Rouge—Lovering 2, Doherty for McGill; Brown for Western Ontario. Kick to deadline—Lovering for McGill. Referee — J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Marion, Montreal. Head linesman—O. Kull, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

SPOTLIGHT ON THE WEDNESDAY

Sheffield Players Appear Strong Enough to Win Another Title

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	9	4	1	40	11	22
Sheffield Wednesd'y	8	5	1	36	19	21
Derby County	7	5	3	32	20	19
Aston Villa	6	3	3	30	21	19
Portsmouth Town	7	3	3	30	21	17
Leicester City	5	3	4	30	22	16
Huddersfield Town	6	5	3	34	25	17
West Ham United	7	3	4	27	30	17
Sheffield United	4	6	4	25	21	14
Liverpool	5	3	5	37	29	13
Chelsea	5	3	5	31	28	13
Newcastle United	5	3	6	28	28	13
Manchester City	5	3	6	24	25	13
Middlesbrough	5	3	6	24	32	13
Birmingham	3	6	5	33	24	12
Blackburn Rovers	4	3	7	27	29	11
Bleckpool	4	3	7	27	40	11
Bolton W.	4	3	7	18	27	10
Sunderland	3	4	7	25	33	10
Grimsby Town	4	1	9	25	35	9
Leeds United	3	3	8	20	34	9
Manchester United	1	4	12	20	54	6

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	10	3	1	49	19	23
Preston N. E.	9	4	2	32	12	22
Burnley	8	3	3	37	20	19
W. Bromwich Albion	8	3	3	30	18	19
Tottenham H.	8	3	3	30	21	19
Bury	6	1	5	32	26	17
Port Vale Ath.	7	3	5	32	22	16
Wolverhampton W.	6	3	5	34	23	15
Stoke City	6	3	5	24	22	15
Southampton	5	5	4	15	17	15
Bristol City	6	3	6	18	20	14
Bradford	5	3	6	24	21	13
Oldham Athletic	6	1	7	21	24	13
Notts Forest	5	3	6	24	31	13
Swansea Town	4	3	6	19	27	12
Bradford City	5	2	7	16	25	12
Cardiff City	4	3	8	26	25	11
Millwall Athletic	5	0	9	27	33	10
Barnsley	3	4	8	12	21	10
Charlton Athletic	3	4	8	21	35	10
Plymouth Argyle	3	1	10	19	30	7
Reading	2	1	11	12	44	5

THIRD DIVISION

Northern Section

Lincoln City	11	1	2	32	13	23
Tranmere Rovers	9	2	3	43	22	20
Stockport County	8	3	3	30	20	20
Wrexham	5	3	3	36	17	19
Wigan Borough	6	1	3	27	16	19
Chesterfield	8	3	3	26	19	19
Hull City	8	3	3	30	18	19
Carlisle United	8	3	3	29	20	19
Rotherham United	8	3	5	24	29	15
Gates Head	5	5	4	30	30	15
York City	6	1	7	27	29	13
Halifax Town	5	3	6	19	23	13
Southport	4	5	5	23	29	13
Rochdale	5	2	7	32	39	12
Crewe Alexandra	4	0	8	24	35	12
Accrington Stanley	5	2	6	30	48	12
Darlington	4	3	7	25	34	11
Doncaster Rovers	3	3	8	21	34	9
Hartlepools United	1	7	8	20	35	9
New Brighton	2	3	9	11	30	7
Barrow	2	3	10	13	38	7
Nelson	2	2	10	20	35	6

Southern Section

Notts County	11	4	0	43	15	26
Northampton T.	9	3	2	33	8	21
Torquay	8	3	5	39	29	19
Brentford	7	4	4	34	20	18
Crystal Palace	7	3	4	44	30	17
Fulham Town	7	3	4	35	27	17
Southend United	7	2	5	21	24	16
Bournemouth	6	4	4	28	25	16
Brighton & Hove A.	5	5	4	28	23	15
Exeter City	5	5	5	26	30	15
Gillingham	5	4	5	27	20	14
Watford	6	2	6	26	25	14
Swindon Town	6	2	7	31	32	14
Luton Town	5	3	6	27	34	13
Coventry City	5	3	6	27	34	13
Bristol Rovers	4	4	7	24	29	12
Queen's Park R.	5	1	8	27	38	11
Clapton Orient	4	3	7	24	29	11
Norwich City	4	3	7	21	32	11
Newport County	3	3	8	25	42	9
Thames	3	2	9	18	36	8
Walsall	3	1	10	28	43	7

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Celtic	9	3	1	40	16	21
Partick Thistle	10	1	3	39	17	21
Motherwell	8	5	1	38	18	21
Dundee	8	3	3	32	18	19
Glasgow Rangers	8	3	3	28	13	19
Cowdenbeath	9	1	4	21	17	19
Hamilton	7	3	5	34	17	17
Heart of Midlothian	7	3	5	30	24	17
St. Mirren	7	2	6	30	34	16
Greenock Morton	7

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding pages.

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FOR SALE—Ten beautifully bound volumes, "PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF CIVIL WAR," nationally known editors; never used; cost $50; to meet present need will sell for $20. MRS. M. BREEN, 3660 Grand Concourse, New York City.

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200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
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Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 9th and Church Sts.; 916 Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Depot Newsstand, 32nd and Washington Aves.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Blue Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 606 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
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Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huntington—Cox & Campbell, 418 9th St.
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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

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Marvelous Value
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WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
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Resolve now to do your Christmas Shopping early at Hancocks

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Designed to give comfort and the smartest of style

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It's Wise to Choose Your Christmas Cards *NOW*

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Alert, courteous service . . . newest fashions . . . and prices that are consistently right at all times
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WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

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Choose a winner
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Majestic
Refrigerator
KENNY MUSIC CO.
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to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
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Expert Service in All Beauty Work
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Home-Made Candies and Light Lunches
ZUNIS & PEROS

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in the edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens, every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Prospectus, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kensington 5229.)

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PARTNER wanted, sleeping or active, with small capital in established progressing business; accounts opened to fullest inspection. Letters to Box M-390, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Take the 8 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
Address BM/KVPB, London, W. C. 1.

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Greek, National, Mime, Ballroom.
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Expert tuition in all the latest Ballroom Dances.
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Private lessons. BALLROOM DANCING daily. Evening classes twice weekly. GREEK, OPERATIC, etc. Children's classes. Schools visited. 165a Gloucester Rd., London, S. W. 7. WESTERN 5041.

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"Eve," Chic Gentlewomen's Dress Agcy.
Buys and sells beautiful modern clothes.
108a Chiltern, Baker Street, London. Paddington 4531

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WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 159A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9317

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HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & comfort should write MISS BRADFORD, Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, GROSVENOR SQUARE (overlooking)—A corner balcony flat in modern building; exceptionally light and airy; facing south-west; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, all usual offices; in perfect order and only occupied 6 months; very quiet for long or medium occupation; lease 2½ years. W. HALE, 9 North Audley Street, W. 1.

LONDON—To let reasonably for winter, beautifully furnished flat; sunny and quiet; 4 very large rooms, kitchen, bath, gas, electric light, water, lift, telephone & roof garden. Box K-2340, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Furnished flat, sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, gas fires, comfortable; 4½ tube, bus. 20 Denbigh Road, Pembridge Crescent.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE 30-day Grandfather Clock with brass dial in rare walnut case by John Miller, London, 1697; excellent condition. MISS TODD, 19 Tring Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Small house freehold, partly furnished if required; 4 bedrooms & dressing room, 2 reception, modern kitchen, bathroom, 2 cabinet w.c.'s; 2 min. Kensington Gardens; modern conveniences. MISS COOPER, 23 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.

RICH, FRANCE—Attractive Tudor villa, delightfully situated; 9 rooms, bath, kitchen; well-stocked garden; lovely views; price £m. 2500. Particulars M. R., 18 Avenue des Baumettes.

HOUSES TO LET

FARNHAM, Surrey—A bungalow to be let unfurnished in charming country; 3 sitting-rooms with all modern labour-saving devices, including gas, electric light, central heating; garage; suitable for 1 or 2 ladies or married couple. COLONEL CHURTON, The Cottage, Pine Ridge, Farnham.

LONDON—Furnished, 6 months from February 1st, 1931, semi-detached basement house; just redecorated; 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms, large attic, central heating; garden. A. G. LIAS, 169 Lonsdale Road, S. W. 13.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF YOU have any difficulty with Income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTELL & SON, 24 Buckingham Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 2256 (also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S. W. 4).

JEWELLERY

PEARL STRINGING at 69 Conduit St., London (Gerrard 7361) by Evelyn Marsden. Necklaces of all kinds cleaned and re-strung. Appointments 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MAN with office off Cheapside, London, is willing to act as agent for manufacturer to sell and distribute soft goods merchandise; value must be good; manufacturer must be of high standing; references must be exchanged. Box M-387, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & REID, Automobile Engineers, 29 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 2546—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, wiring, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, South Kensington—Partial boarding-residence in charming modern flats; double and single rooms; bath, gas-fires. Phone Flaxman 7188. NEWTON, 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Road, S. W. 10.

PAYING GUESTS

SURBITON, SURREY—In quiet yet central neighbourhood, excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings, every attention and all conveniences; near station; lock-up garages adjacent. TEMPLE HOUSE, Anglesea Road. Phone Kingston 0730.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, experienced cook, also capable housemaid-parlourmaid, for easy modern house; comfortable home, good wages; good references essential. DARBY, 29 Roehampton Lane, S. W. 15.

LONDON—Domestic help, plain cooking, all household duties; help given; comfortable home. MRS. HICKSON, 5 Thyre Grove, Finchley, N. 12.

VACANCY occurs for ARTICLED CLERK in London solicitor's office. Box M-394, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

DAILY useful maid, waitress, light housework, linen; needlework; good references. A. CATCHPOLE, 203, Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, London, S. E. 24.

EDUCATED lady, Oxford University, desires work in any helpful capacity, whole or part-time; efficiently trained shorthand, typing, accounts; capable organizer, interviewer, etc.; business woman, initiative, ability; would consider care of children or adults. Box M-393, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEMAN (38) requires post; secretarial and organising experience; has acted secretary-companion; travelled; first-class testimonials. P. E. LEDINGTON, 34 Cornwall Gardens, London, S. W. 7.

REFINED educated young man desires post in modern & antique books, or would represent first-class publishing house; excellent references. Box M-395, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARY SHORTHAND TYPIST (lady) desires post; several years' business experience, excellent references. Box M-396, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG GERMAN lady (20) matriculated, seeks post as pair English family; willing to teach or help in house; Christian Scientists preferred. Frl. MARIA, Villa Rosenfeld, Göhren, Rügen, Germany.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering, lift, night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington—Bed & divan sitting-rooms furnished or unfurnished suites & rooms, bright, well appointed house; gas-fires, rings, geyser-bath; cooking facilities, or breakfast & occasional meals given. MISS KENNEDY, 48 Russell Road, W. 14. Western 0881.

LONDON, Westbourne Gardens—Well-furnished balcony room, divan, electric light, gas ring, bath. Park 3692. Box M-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, WEMBLEY — Furnished bedroom; board optional; modern conveniences; near railway, trams, omnibuses; quick trains City. 87 Tokyngton Ave.

LONDON—Good unfurnished room to let; gas fire; rent 5/ weekly including bath and electric light. Apply M., 40a Avonmore Road, W. 14. Fulham 4012

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LONDON, Chelsea—Unfurnished rooms in lady's house, suit clubmen; breakfasts only; excellent resident housekeeper. 108 Beaufort Street.

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Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
TRIAL SUIT AT OUR RISK.
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MADAME JENNIE COLEMAN, voice culture and singing. Studios: Cranere, 139 New Bond St. at 6 Worcester Gardens, West Side, Clapham Common, London, S. W. 11.

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TEACHERS' POST WANTED

ARTS MISTRESS, well qualified, experienced, seeks work part or full time. Box M-391, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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(Regent 3725)

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Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
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Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 85

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STATIONER *NEWSAGENT*
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Inexpensive Decorating
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LO

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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Regent Dress Agency
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MERCHANT TAILOR
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(Nearly opposite Bow church)
Telephone: National 3776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
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Three doors from the Mansion House
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RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
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AMBROSE & SONS
PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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TRY OUR
FAMOUS SUFFOLK SAUSAGES
1/5 PER LB.
SUFFOLK NEW LAID EGGS
DAILY ARRIVALS
Prompt Delivery Guaranteed

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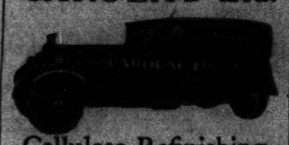

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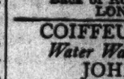

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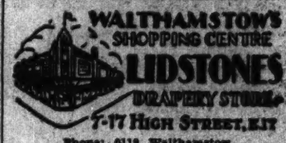

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN LEECH.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English artist and caricaturist. John Leech was born in London, where his father was the Irish landlord of an inn on Ludgate Hill. The elder Leech was no common landlord, however, but a gentleman and a scholar. It was from him that the son derived his taste for the artistic, manifested when he and his lifelong friend, Thackeray, were only schoolboys at the Charterhouse. In spite of his decided bent, Leech strove for a time to fit himself to be a doctor, studying at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. But nothing came of that. For before he was 18 his pencil was once more busy and his first designs were published not long after—comic studies of London street characters, entitled "Etchings and Sketchings, by A. Pen, Esq." So it continued until Leech was turning out etchings and clever political sketches which he contributed to various periodicals.

Leech was considerably influenced at the start by the work of his friend, Cruikshank, with whom he made the designs for the Ingoldsby Legends. Leech was refused the opportunity to succeed Seymour as the illustrator of Pickwick Papers, but later he did make some designs for Dickens's Christmas Carol and for the Comic Histories of England and of Rome. During the 'fifties he was occupied with his etchings of sporting scenes and with woodcuts for the Handley Cross novels. The best-known work by Leech, however, appeared in the pages of Punch with which periodical he was connected for three years. Throughout that time his social and political cartoons grew in strength, in humor and in subtlety. Yet, too, the delicacy of his work with the etcher's needle was amazing. Some critics hold that most delightful of all his etchings are those which were lightly wrought and intended to be printed with color. Such may be found in the much-prized "Little Tour of Ireland," by an Oxonian, of which the delicious illustrations admirably show Leech's skill, not alone with humorous characterization, but with the depicting of landscape as well.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Census figures show that in 1929 more money was spent in Syracuse, N. Y., for automobiles than for food. Of course. People naturally spend for necessities first.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: We are unfamiliar with the nomenclature of Tom Thumb golf courses, but assume that an eagle becomes a June bug and a birdie a flea.

Los Angeles Times: Vacation places might give their patrons even more leisure by providing rubber stamps for the arrow and the words: "This is our room."

Detroit News: There may be no significance in it, but a generation is growing up in the nation that never had to sit down and shake a stone out of its shoe.

Leesburg (Fla.) Commercial: Coolidge tried to weigh his words. Now he counts 'em.

Asheville Times: Mr. Gerard has offered no explanation for his strange omission of the names of designers of women's styles from the list of the real rulers of America.

New Yorker: A report from Tarentum, Pa., says that high school students, for their sins, are required to copy pages of the Congressional Record. The great war taught us, however, that we should not put much faith in atrocity stories.

Life: "The instep-length gowns with shirred fullness are returning the beauty of motion to the ballroom," writes a fashion designer. Yes, but they are making it so difficult to find one's shoes in the closet.

In Lighter Vein

Fiction!

"Did you read that clever sketch in the paper last night?"

"No, I never read fiction in the paper — except occasionally the weather report."—*Pages Guies (Yverdon).*

No Sale

Wifey (trying on hats): "Do you like this turned down, dear?"

Hubby: "How much is it?"

Wifey: "Fifteen dollars."

Hubby: "Yes, turn it down."—*Pathfinder.*

Still There

Wife (first time at a ball game): "What was all that cheering for?"

Husband: "Someone just stole a base."

Wife: "Where are the bases?"

Husband: "Those three white bags on the ground."

Wife: "But they are all still there."

Passing Show

Gentleman: "I want a very careful chauffeur—one who doesn't take silly risks."

Applicant: "I'm your man, sir. Can I have my salary in advance, please?"

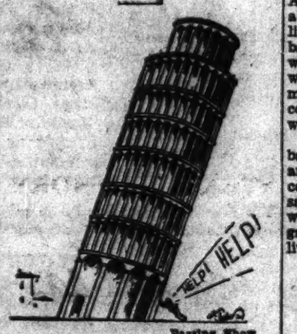
No Opportunity

"Did the barber have much to say when you went into his shop this morning?"

"No, he was cutting his wife's hair."—*Pathfinder.*

"After the Ball"

Human nature is a funny combination. It causes many men to spend hours each day trying to make one ball hit two others, it sets another group to the task of trying to get a small pitted one to fall into a little hole, it crowds grandstands and bleachers with people who hope to see a horsehide-covered one sail over a fence, and it sends still another outfit through the front doors of a place with three of them hanging over it. Then there is football. Why don't they change the national anthem to "After the Ball"?—*Fort Worth Record-Telegram.*



Passing Show
SEEN AT PISA

A Quotation for Today

VIRTUE shows quite as well in rage, as she does in purple and fine linen.
—DICKENS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I saw the grocery boy today and as he went sailing by he hit a bump and a package bounced out of his car—
I ran up and sniffed it a time or two and wondered what I should do about it—
"Maybe I'd better take it to him," I said to myself and I picked it up and galloped down the street as fast as I could go—
He was coming out of our neighbor's house when I caught up to him—
And wow! It was worth two good bones to see the look on his face when he saw what I had for him!

Prison Gardens

(Children's Newspaper)

London

THERE are flowers in over 20 English prisons today. What have flowers done that they should be sent to prison?

They are there not as convicts but as prisoners' friends. Like the mouse in the fairy story they have come to show a way of escape from the black confines of despair. Everyone knows that stone walls do not a prison make; only despair and feelings of vengeance do that.

Two years ago Miss N. D. Stubbs, of the National Gardens Guild, asked leave to make a garden in Holloway Prison. Three pieces of waste ground were given her, places which had served for some time for the deposit of rubbish heaps and for a coke dump.

The prisoners were told they might attend her gardening lectures if they liked, and at the first lecture 23 women filed in, followed by a wardress, who afterward went away, leaving lecturer and audience locked up together.

It must have been an anxious moment for Miss Stubbs. Were the women hard creatures who cared nothing for flowers and had come to the lecture only for the sake of a change in the grim routine of prison life?

No; they were what she had hoped they would be, real lovers of flowers. There is hardly anyone who does not love flowers, and through this mutual love Miss Stubbs and the prisoners became friends.

Now there are three classes of two hours every week, and no one looks at the weather more anxiously than the prisoners of Holloway.

Volunteers have turned the waste places into three fine gardens. Young, strong women broke up the hard ground with pickaxes, and women of 70 did little jobs suited to their years. As they worked some of them probably thought of the future and of the little gardens they would make in a backyard or a flower-box; while some would think of other people, like the woman who begged that flowers might be planted where the prisoners could see them from the hospital window.

The gardeners forget ugliness and badness as they work to bring order and beauty to the gardens, and it is certain that they must sometimes say to themselves that if a lot of waste ground can be turned into a garden they can turn their wasted lives into something good, too.

Odds and Ends

A Beach Aboard

To provide a waterside setting, a beach of pure white sand has been added to the swimming pool of a steamer plying between Los Angeles and Honolulu.

Cheese Eaters

France and the Netherlands lead in the per capita consumption of cheese, each person in both countries averaging 13.5 pounds annually, Germany being next with a consumption of 9.5 pounds per capita.

THE DONKEY AND ELEPHANT

Thomas Nast, famous cartoonist of former years, originated the donkey and the elephant as symbols of the Democratic and Republican political parties. The donkey was first employed in a cartoon appearing Jan. 15, 1870, in Harper's Weekly. The elephant originated in a cartoon in the same publication appearing Nov. 7, 1874.

Scotland Yard

The term "Scotland Yard" originated from the fact that the buildings occupied for many years by the London police force were on the site of a palace used by Scottish kings when they visited London.

Stamp Travel

It is estimated that the average journey of a United States two-cent stamp is 700 miles.

Consumers' Verdict

In a prize contest in France for the best book written for children, the final award will be made by a jury of five children.

A Word a Day

Beatific

This word represents a compounding of the Latin words *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," and we adhere very closely to the root meanings of our word, employing "beatific" in the sense of "having the power to impart blissful enjoyment, making blessed."

The verb form is "beatify," which means "to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment, to make supremely blissful."

Be-a-tif-ic is accented on the third syllable; sound *c* as in *ice*, *a* as in *sofa*, each *i* as in *it*, *c* as in *k*.

"Reference was made to the beatific presence of the Almighty."

Note. First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Can Central Banks Check Deflation?

OF ALL the proposals recently offered by prominent business executives to bring back more active trade, probably none has elicited more comment than that by T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He believes the United States is suffering from excessive deflation and that it is within the power of the Federal Reserve System to prevent further fall of commodity prices by simply buying some $500,000,000 worth of government bonds. This would increase cash reserves of commercial banks and in turn increase their lending capacity by several billion.

This increase in the banking resources of the nation, he avers, would raise commodity prices 10 to 15 per cent and so restore them to their old levels. His proposal is predicated upon the belief that the commodity price drop is but the visible evidence of a change in the purchasing power of the dollar. This purchasing power rests upon the huge gold supply in the United States of about $4,500,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000,000 is in the hands of the Federal Reserve and which is more than 100 per cent of the total American currency outstanding. In short, he says: "Increase the number of dollars in circulation and so lower the purchasing ability of the dollar."

In the many comments on this plan, a more or less general chorus of dissent comes from leading bankers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Washington. The gist of the disapproval is that credit is ample and cheap, that money so put out would be difficult to recall, and that it is no function of the Reserve banks to establish a price level. Objectors assert that there is no scarcity of money in circulation, and that if banks had more money they would not know what to do with it.

If there is a surfeit of money and credit, as bankers affirm, someone may ask, Why cannot the householder and builder borrow for less than 6 per cent on sound collateral? Is the law of supply and demand really functioning freely in the credit market, or is overconservatism freezing up resources as damagingly as rashness boiled some of them away in 1929? The 2 per cent rate in the call money market is deceptive. It is available chiefly to brokers in large cities. It is no evidence of abundance for other classes of borrowers throughout the country.

Taking into account the opposition of most bankers to Mr. Macaulay's plan, it must be admitted that it is an experiment and has risks attached to it. The banks with excess funds might be forced into unsound loans and investments. Cheaper money rates might cause gold to flow abroad through doubtful financing in other countries.

But there is the distinct possibility that this new money might give a tremendous impetus to the bond market and long-term investment, placing new low-priced capital at the beck of corporations, municipalities and local governments. This money would find its way into wages and materials, thus assisting employment and hence general buying. It might even find beneficial use in financing consumer purchasing instead of production. Mr. Macaulay believes the mere announcement of such an intention would start heavy buying in many lines of business.

If the adoption of the plan did nothing more than instill in workers generally new confidence in present and future income, without which no widespread buying movement can have lasting momentum, it would have its justification. World economists are becoming more insistent that the time is drawing near when central banks will not be able to disclaim responsibility for what happens to the purchasing power of money.

Literature Becomes Democratic

NOT long ago Gerald Gould headed one of the excellent book reviews which he contributes to a London daily paper with the words, "Everyday Life Makes a Fine Novel." To a generation accustomed to the works of Wells, Hardy, Galsworthy, and Bennett, this phrase seems almost a truism, and the fact that it does so is the measure of the immense widening of the scope of fictional literature, whether in prose, verse, or drama, that has taken place during the comparatively recent past. In the last century whole new regions of experience have been brought into the range of narrative literature that, till then, had been almost entirely neglected.

Since men of humble rank have, from the beginning of things, been constantly rising into the notice of the great world, it is odd that for so long a period literature should have manifested such slight interest in the circumstances under which they had their early training. Greek tragedy is concerned almost exclusively with the fortunes of the great. The "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" have as heroes the one, a general, and the other, a statesman, the "Divine Comedy" is practically a visiting-book of all the most notable personages of the thirteenth century, and "Paradise Lost" deals with a character whom Milton regarded as more exalted than any of these. The practice of Shakespeare in this matter is so in accordance with tradition that one of his chief commentators is led to say that tragedy's exclusive subject must ever be the fortunes of kings and princes and men of high degree.

All that has now changed. The draper's assistant or the school-teacher may be the hero of a novel just as well as the young aristocrat. This indicates two social changes, both of which are sources of satisfaction. It means in the first place that reading has ceased to be the monopoly of the highly educated, and in the second that there has been a great broadening of interest in the welfare of thousands who before were scarcely looked upon as taking any real part in the world's social activities. In the past what reading has been done by these latter has largely been concerned with those in a stratum of society entirely removed from themselves. Today they, and others with them, are finding that there is much of fundamental importance in their own interests, a fact which indicates a widening of social sympathy which in the future cannot fail to bear good fruit.

Dependent America

THE Index, organ of the New York Trust Company, has performed a useful service in its October issue by reminding Americans of their dependence on foreign countries. It lists the many raw materials for which the United States relies on the rest of the world. The recital should put a damper on glib talk of American self-sufficiency.

It is true that, save possibly for Russia, the United States is a more nearly self-contained nation economically than any other. Nevertheless the withdrawal of foreign goods would leave a considerable gap in the satisfaction of American requirements. Thus, of American imports for 1929, amounting to $4,400,000,000, considerably more than half consisted of commodities which the United States does not produce at all, or which it cannot produce in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of American industry.

The most striking example of dependence, curiously enough, is the industry which is popularly supposed to be the outstanding example of self-sufficiency—steel. In the manufacture of American steel no fewer than forty commodities must be imported, many of them vital constituents. In its automobiles, for instance, America uses vast quantities of nickel from Canada and rubber from Malaya. The tin mined in America is negligible.

The list of fibers that must be bought abroad is equally impressive. Raw silk from Japan, wool from Argentina, long-staple cotton from Egypt, raw jute from India, sisal for making binder twine from Yucatan—these by no means exhaust the list. And the long line of tropical goods which sustains the American standard of living, beginning with fruits and sugar, is seemingly endless.

The matter-of-factness of existence often obscures this interdependence. It requires a vivid pen to bring it home to the average reader. François Delaisi in his "Political Myths and Economic Realities" has done the trick for France as it might be done for the United States. He pictures his patriotic Monsieur Durand as going home after a day's activities foreign-colored in every facet, and falling asleep under a quilt "made of Norwegian duck feathers," to dream of France as "decidedly a great country, entirely self-supporting and able to snap her fingers at the whole world"!

"Speaking of the Weather"—

THERE has been shown recently in London an instrument which aims at overcoming some of the inconveniences of fogs by detecting the faintest sound. It is well to reduce the disadvantages of foggy weather, but how much better to abolish fogs altogether!

Thinkers and experts have from time to time in imagination envisaged a period when the triumphs of inventive progress would enable men to control the weather. What a boon this would be—but perhaps a mixed boon? A department to control the weather would have to be a government department. Imagine Senator Borah in America, or Lloyd George in England, moving a vote of censure to bring down the Government like a child's house of cards, because there was too much rain, say, for the rose gardens, or too much drought for the potatoes!

As regards the London fogs which now and then in winter descend with pea-soup intensity, a suggestion has been made that a huge fire should be built on Salisbury Plain to set up great heat so as to provide a current of wind to "draw the fog away from London." This bold idea seems to take little account of the comfort of the people in Wiltshire towns and villages round Salisbury Plain.

There may be more practical suggestions. Why should the possibility of weather control be always remote? How wildly improbable seemed the ideas of Jules Verne when he wrote his stories of "The Clipper of the Clouds" and of something which traveled many "leagues under the sea." Yet today the airship and the submarine are facts.

At any rate there is no reason to dismiss the possibility that some day the progress of invention may take the fog from England and Newfoundland, the chilly mistral out of the French Riviera, the rain out of Ireland and the west of Scotland—and the standing unfailing weather topic out of strangers' conversation.

If the time comes when two unacquainted persons, on meeting, are unable to talk about the weather—clear or cloudy, friendly or freezing—how will they "break the ice"?

Nothing If Not Accurate!

NATURAL scientists have measured the speed of light with a fair degree of accuracy, but the generally accepted figure of 186,600 miles a second is to be revised. New experiments may result not only in some modification, but also in the determination of feet and inches. Think of the sensation that might be caused by an announcement that the speed of light, instead of being the mere round number heretofore accepted, had been definitely found to be 186,587 miles, 7 rods, 3 yards, 2 feet and 7¾ inches a second.

The experiments to determine more accurately the velocity of light are to be undertaken in California. Not only are beams of light to be put through all their paces, but they will be called upon to do a mile in their most approved style.

Careful preparations for the experiments have been made. A well-selected bunch of beams will be pressed into service. One by one these beams will be released in a straightaway tube one mile long. And then the work begins. The natural scientists engaged in ascertaining their speed will figuratively chase them up and down the pipe. Just think of trying to hang on to the coat-tail of a beam of light while its speedometer is registering 671,760,000 miles an hour! It is to be hoped that no one thus engaged will let go until some exact digits have been substituted for the last few zeros in the measurement.

In Addition to Football—

LUSTY rah-rahs and large headlines about football games may have diverted attention from some other interesting happenings on American college campuses.

Book reviews need not be expected to vie with sports publicity for the public's attention. Lists of new publications this fall reveal, however, that the university pressrooms have been scenes of as great activity as that witnessed recently on the gridirons. While the applause for the press work will not be loud, it should be prolonged.

Publishing has expanded rapidly at the leading universities within the last decade. For many years the list included only a few of the older institutions; now every section is represented, and several large printing plants are in state schools.

That such publishers should increase their output in the United States is not surprising. There must be a way to issue works of a high scholarly standard without adjusting their form to suit popular demands. Reports on special studies and research may lack a general appeal and yet be worth publishing for a restricted group. Likewise, writings that are interesting chiefly to one locality need such an outlet as these publishers can provide. An examination of the fall publications shows that the universities are trying to interest the average reader as well as the student.

Recognizing their common interest, six university presses have begun advertising cooperatively in a column of reviews. Such team work by other institutions might be equally fruitful as their friendly competition in athletics. Many more universities and colleges would have entered the publishing business if they had had sufficient funds. Successes by those already in the field should impress alike the legislator, who must aid the tax-supported press, and the private philanthropist.

Motion-Picture Awards of Merit

FOR the third time, the "leading creative artists" of the motion-picture industry have determined by ballot the awards of merit due for "outstanding performance and distinguished service in the field of motion-picture production." In simpler words, these awards go to experts in various branches of production by vote of other experts within the industry, all members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Let no one hastily say that the film makers are blind to familiar talents that have been developed chiefly on the screen because Ramon Novarro's fine work in "Devil May Care" did not get into the honorable mentions. Norma Shearer is honored with first award as actress, and she is a product of the films. First award for actor goes to George Arliss for his work in Warner Brothers' "Disraeli" production, and probably there will be general agreement with the judges, though some may feel that the laurels should have gone to a performance that was not transferred bodily from the stage.

Ruth Chatterton, Greta Garbo and Gloria Swanson all stood high in the balloting for acting honors, and the two first named have done such outstanding work in pictures issued since the first of June that they will surely be strong contenders for the next award also, along with Ann Harding, whose sudden rise in the last few months is the talk of the picture world. Emma Dunn's sensitive and warmly human acting in "The Texan" will not escape notice, nor Ramon Novarro's remarkable singing characterization in "The Singer of Seville."

Certainly much of the improvement in talking pictures is due to the technicians, who have labored without respite to conquer the shortcomings of sound recording. Therefore, the industry honors itself when it honors the whole sound department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for its work on "The Big House." This same picture helped Frances Marion to the award for story writing, an honor that would have to be explained on the ground that it was an original, as distinguished from the adaptations of stage plays that have so largely occupied the producers.

If this was the viewpoint, one is puzzled that the same criterion was not applied to acting. Instead of going to Mr. Arliss, the award in such circumstances would possibly have gone to Wallace Beery for his work in "The Big House," or to Lawrence Tibbett for his performance in "The Rogue Song."

Altogether honest was the Universal film transcription of the novel, "All Quiet on the Western Front," and few, probably, would quarrel with the awards going to Carl Laemmle Jr. for his courage in producing it without sweetening, and to Lewis Milestone for his true cinema style of directing it in terms of continually flowing motion and with a dramatic feeling for visual rhythms. This film provides a real lesson to the industry in that it points along a road of progress, away from the talkies' initial mistake of photographing stage plays intact, when they should have pursued the true cinema vein of adding sound to motion pictures.

Altogether, the awards are reassuring to those who have faith in the development of the motion picture as an art as well as an industry.

Editorial Notes

Completion in California of a long railroad bridge across Suisun Bay, and adoption by the voters of that State of the Golden Gate Bridge project, are long steps toward making San Francisco the New York of the Pacific in its number of great bridges.

Rain, especially after a summer-long drought, is always considered a blessing. One and one-half billion dollars is the valuation placed upon America's October rainfall.

All work and no play seems emphasized in these days of a student playing his way through college on the football team.

A German Plea for Personal Liberty From Drink

By DR. WALTER A. BERENDSOHN
Professor in the University of Hamburg

IF IN the course of one's work for total abstinence one approaches individuals of a type that seems in the majority today among the so-called cultured in Germany, one often hears the reply: "I drink very little, in fact am almost an abstainer. But pledge myself not to drink a glass of wine? No, I will not let my development be hindered by such limitation; I intend to keep my personal liberty."

In actual fact, as I see it, individual liberty in Germany is well on the way to being destroyed by the overwhelming influence of established drinking customs. These dominate unchecked almost all the social habits of the nation. Young married couples feel their social obligations especially burdensome because of the high cost of alcoholic drinks, every slightest occasion being seized upon as an excuse for celebration.

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There are also other instigations to drink for the individual: promotion or raising of salary, taking up one post or leaving another, departure, homecoming or a chance meeting. All the regularly recurring festivals of the year are observed by drink: from New Year to Christmas, including Easter, Harvest and many others. Drinking customs have also struck deep roots into everyday activities and have their especial forms in all classes and callings. An example from one sphere may make this clear.

A young abstainer, a student, went to the war. A gifted mathematician, he rendered signal service to his country in the heavy artillery. He would have enjoyed a wider range and greater influence as an officer. His colonel said to him: "I can only recommend you for promotion, if you adapt yourself to the customs of the mess." He felt in consequence that he had to surrender his ideals for the sake of his country. There were thousands of similar cases. It is true that abstainers were not everywhere excluded from the commissioned ranks—I myself served as an officer for three years—but they had to make a most difficult stand. Similarly in ordinary business and social activities abstinence seems to hinder one's normal progress to a marked degree.

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The peculiar drinking customs of students are the best known. Schoolboy associations ape them. Graduates become in later years the recognized guardians of the solemn ceremonial of drinking, especially of the toast. But other classes have their own customs. Take, for instance, the artisans. In many workshops it is the custom, if a worker has not returned a tool to its proper place, to place it on his bench tied to an empty beer bottle; this means, "You must stand a drink all round."

Among laborers there are also definite rules. When in early days I was a merchant, there were in the Hamburg warehouses windlasses worked by six to eight men. Common work demanded common pauses, which were used for a round of beer and brandy. The rhythm of the work, the number of pauses, the consumption of alcohol, were thus decided by the driest throat. The same is true today. Commercial travelers make much use of alcohol in closing bargains, and even the peasants have traditional drinking customs.

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What wonder that the consumption of alcohol by the German people has risen to vast proportions! The drink trade belongs to the first line of capital-holding groups. It attacks the "exaggerations of total abstainers," praises so-called moderation, and keeps a paternal eye on all drinking traditions. It floods the papers with advertisements, and covers the advertisement board with its pressing invitations. It supports a host of writers and scholars, to extol the alleged nourishing value and usefulness of intoxicating poisons. So it succeeds in drawing into its manufactories, even in times of great need, vast quantities of valuable foodstuff to be turned into alcoholic liquors. The German nation drinks on. Three and a half thousand millions of marks are annually poured down the people's throats—more than the country has to pay in reparations.

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The results of this state of affairs in every department of society have been portrayed so often and in such detail that we need not dwell upon them. Rather let us consider the mental outlook which is behind it all. Without a shadow of doubt, the German nation is governed by the notion that it could not be otherwise. This has even gone so far that beer-induced jollity has come to be considered as part of the German character.

There is no freedom in this realm of drinking customs. Who really drinks of his own free will? Most young men accustom themselves to intoxicating liquors because they are schooled to believe that thereby they show their manhood. An individual outlook in these matters is soon overwhelmed.

How different it is if one decides upon total abstinence? In his circle of life and work one breaks the chains of alcoholic traditions; and the effect is greater than one can think. It is as if all around wake out of a stupor. People question, argue, make excuses, the old customs relax, the more stupid forms of drinking are no longer used; they make fun of the rebel, but they cannot help respecting him.

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Total abstinence is of great importance for the development of individual character. It is grand to enter the lists for ideals, for the universal realization of which one can hope in the distant future. But it is not enough to regard abstinence as a personal matter; it is first and last a social and national problem.

How can we do this social work? There is the care of individual sufferers, and the reform of society as a whole. Both are essential. We can constantly win more and more young men for the cause, rescue drunkards, make of our own circles little islands of sobriety, and steadily increase these. We can forge weapons to combat drinking customs in their own strongholds.

To do this we must instill in all the three fundamentals of reform: first, absolute devotion to the cause; secondly, willing cooperation with all other workers of whatever class and faith; thirdly, and this is the principal thing, so thorough an understanding of the whole question that we can help those whose customs we would alter in every effort for economic or moral reform; in short, we must carry on the strife not in hate, but in universal love.

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Youth has the happy privilege of being radical. Then let youth grapple with the evil at its roots. Youth calls itself bold and revolutionary. Let it start an inner revolution, a revolution of mind and heart. It is a question of making a country in which a new humanity can grow and flower.

Let us demand for Germany an eventual prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink. A straw vote in a Bielefeld district showed more than 12,000 votes for prohibition in comparison to 1400 against it, while 1000 declined the ballot. With sufficient preparation, enlightenment and canvassing, some stand can doubtless be taken in our day which will bring at least a measure of release from the drink habit. It might be wise to demand at first local option. Even such a law would be a mighty step forward. It would open the way for a far-spreading educational work, which might lead to the gradual "drying up" of ever wider stretches of the country. In this way the nation would gradually become ripe for the thought of prohibition. But we who have the cause deeply at heart feel that we cannot permit another thirty years' rule of drinking customs. It is encouraging, however, that at least a few are awakening to realize that liquor must in some way be controlled.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

"SHOW WEEK" is one of the events of the year in Buenos Aires, if not in the whole of Argentina, and as a rule it marks the end of the winter season. The great event this year was the exhibition of prize cattle in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural at Palermo, one of the city's most attractive suburbs. Many pedigreed animals were on display and there were numerous extremely interesting exhibits. On this occasion a cash prize was included in the program, since the directorate of the Bank of Cordoba decided to offer the sum of $5000 and a gold medal to be competed for by exhibitors of cattle hailing from the Province of Cordoba, the award to be made on a given scale of points.

Prize Cattle Exhibited

Another interesting feature was a series of lectures by the distinguished French professor, Paul Diffoth, on the subject: "The Horse v. Mechanical Traction." As usual, a number of British judges came to the country, to be present at the show and to judge the entries in the Hereford and shorthorn classes.

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A recent guest of honor at the Rotary's fortnightly luncheon was Benito Quinquela Martin, an Argentine artist who recently exhibited his pictures in England. Señor Quinquela Martin is one of the first South American artists to have exhibited successfully in London, where several of the leading art galleries purchased his work. Señor Quinquela Martin is a painter of harbor and dock-side scenes, who has lived the greater part of his life in the Boca, internationally famous among sailors for its wild picturesqueness and colorful atmosphere. This Argentine artist hopes next year to visit the United States with his exhibition.

Argentine Artist Exhibits Abroad

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Feeling in connection with the recent football matches in Montevideo has run so high that the municipality of Buenos Aires decided to forbid the production of a revue in one of its local theaters. The revue in question dealt in rather stinging manner with the recent defeat in Montevideo of the Argentines. At first there was some doubt as to whether the authorities would ban the revue, but at the last minute the Inspector-General of Theaters decided that the entertainment could not be produced. In connection with the incident, Councilor Brunet, of the Montevideo City Council, gave a speech applauding the action of the Argentine authorities.

A Doubtful Revue Banned

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Funds remitted by telegraph will in future be delivered in cash at the addressee's home or office, under a new order issued by the Postmaster-General. Formerly it has been the custom to notify the beneficiary of the arrival of the draft, and the latter had then to visit the nearest post office to collect the money. This formality can now be dispensed with by payment of a small fee. This is but one of numerous helpful reforms which are slowly being put into force by the postal authorities.

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Traffic conditions in Buenos Aires go from bad to worse. It is extremely difficult to drive through the principal thoroughfares of the city during the midday and evening hours; the parking of automobiles is becoming a serious problem, and it is often found quicker to walk than to use a taxi or tram; while the underground is almost useless for anything but direct travel to and from Flores, a semisuburb of the city, and Government House. Various plans have been put forward to remedy this state of affairs, but so far none has been successful. Something will, however, have to be done fairly soon, for, as matters stand, Buenos Aires at midday is a city of extreme confusion, made worse by the custom of local drivers of honking their horns in unison, when unduly delayed by the policeman on point duty.

Urban Traffic a Chaos

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Teaching the Virtues in School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is good news that the Chicago Board of Education means to have the schools teach kindness to animals.

For many years Miss Jane Brownlee, principal of the La Grange School at Toledo, O., gave a five minutes' lesson in ethics every day to the pupils. She devoted one month to each of the principal virtues. She began with kindness. The first week the children specialized on kindness to their parents, the second on kindness to their teachers, the third on kindness to their playmates, and the fourth on kindness to animals.

She got the pupils all interested and enthusiastic, and led them to join in it as a sort of team play. A banner, made by the school, was kept displayed with the name of the virtue that was being practiced for the month. Verses called "Gems" were put on the blackboard and learned by the children; and the change of atmosphere and behavior was soon noticed by parents and neighbors. The system spread to many other schools, with excellent results.

Miss Brownlee has now retired, but she always maintains that it is just as practicable to teach children justice and kindness as it is to teach them geography and arithmetic, if the right methods are used.

Her plan has the further advantage that it calls for no costly equipment, only a first-class equipment in the teacher's head and heart.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass.